THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, MAY 8, 1876.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....A.11-8.
MOFUSSIL .....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 1ST MAY.

IT IS notified in the last *Gazette of India* that the Arms Acts are in force throughout the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and in Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, and Coorg, with the following exceptions:—

(a) In Central Provinces Nimar is exempted.
(b) In Coorg the following classes of persons being residents of that Province are exempted:—
(1) Europeans, Americans and Eurasians;
(2) persons of the Coorg race;
(3) persons of other races who hold lands on jumma tenure, and are consequently liable to be called on to perform police duties; and
(4) members of the family of the late chiefs of Coorg permitted to reside in the Province, and their retainers.
(c) In Oudh Europeans, Americans, Eurasians, Parsis, and Native Christians residing in the Province of Oudh from the operation of Section 32 of the Act.

The time has come we submit to remove this badge of degradation from all classes of the native population. The distinction made is very invidious.

MAHOMED WAHIDOOD-DEEN is appointed to be an *Attache* to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India. Why are the Hindus excluded from this branch of the public service? Since Raja Chundernath Rai's death no other Indian has been nominated.

WE TAKE from the last *Gazette of India* the following abstract of the weather report dated the 27th ultimo:

"Slight rain is reported from the Kistna, Kurnool, Tanjore, and Madura Districts of Madras. No rain has fallen in Bombay, except at Dharwar, and a shower at Sholapur: no crops remain on the ground. In Sind the river is rising. No rain is reported from the Central Provinces (where the harvest has closed with an excellent outturn). Berar, Rajputana, or Central India. In Bengal moderate rain has fallen in most of the Eastern and Central Districts and in Balasore; none in Behar, the Bhagalpur Division, Chota Nagpore, or other districts of Orissa: the harvesting of the *boro* rice and preparations for the early rice sowings continue. No rain is reported from the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, or the Punjab, except at Peshawar. The harvest is proceeding in all three provinces with a good outturn. Rain has fallen in Assam, more being still wanted in the upper districts. None is reported from Mysore, where want of drinking water is much felt; showers have fallen in Coorg. No rain is announced from British Burma."

AN OFFICIAL notification has been issued at Constantinople that, in consequence of uncontrollable local circumstances and diminished revenue from agricultural sources, it has been deemed necessary to defer payment of the half-year's interest on the 1869 and 1873 Loans and Railway Bonds until 1st July next. Thus there are signs of Turkey's bankruptcy on all sides.

THE TIMES' Dublin Correspondent says that although the agrarian spirit has been slumbering for some time, it is beginning to show some dangerous signs of unimpaired vitality. Mr. Patrick S. Bridges, a land agent, was fired at the other evening on the public road near Mitchelstown, and seriously wounded. He was to have taken possession of a farm next day from which a tenant had been evicted. Being a man of great courage and resolution, he was not intimidated by one attempt upon his life, but went next day and took up the possession. At the subsequent Limerick Assizes he recovered a sum of £300 compensation under the Peace Preservation Act. It is an extraordinary fact that the man who made the first attempt upon his life has never been arrested, though he never left the country and is well known. The only explanation of this which can be offered is that the place is situated on the borders of the three counties of Cork, Tipperary, and Limerick, in a wild mountainous district, and the duty of bringing him to justice seemed to be shifted by the police from one to the other.

JAMAICA is suffering from drought. The *Colonial Standard* says: "We regret to say that the island generally is at the present moment suffering from severe drought. From Manchester a correspondent writes us that for the last two months there has not been a drop of rain. The ponds and tanks were all getting dry; stock dying, and the coffee crops for the year failing. Similar accounts come to us from other districts. What with the low prices depressing our great industry, sugar, and this coming now to spread similar depression on our pen keeping and other industries, we fear great distress to the country, and great disappointment to the Colonial Secretary, in his efforts to make 'Revenue quadrate with expenditure.' Amid these black prospects, it is some consolation to be able to say that the public health is good and that the island is free from epidemics of every kind."

NUMEROUS MEETINGS are being held in England against the Queen's new title. Some of them have been very uproarious. We read that at Manchester the proceedings were most uproarious throughout. The platform was invaded several times by the opponents of the meeting. The police were called in and they expelled several people, but order could not be maintained, and the meeting was brought to a premature termination. A resolution protesting against the Bill was, however, passed. What say the critics of the Northbrook meeting to this?

TUESDAY, 2ND MAY.

LORD SHAFTESBURY in moving a Resolution in the House of Lords praying that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased not to assume the title of Empress made the following statement:

"Not long ago I collected, at my house, some 50 of the Natives of India—youth and men of middle-age, who were in London for various purposes, some on business, some as students of Law, Medicine, or Theology. They were from all parts of India, from Bengal, Madras, from the South, and even from Rajpootana. I endeavoured to extract from them all the information that I could relating to the thoughts, feelings, and views of their countrymen, of which they all maintained that the greater part of the English officials knew but little. (A langh.) They were very open and unreserved. They spoke of the English Government as essential, at least for a time, to maintain internal peace and advance the people in the social scale; but one and all denounced the old Mahomedan Government and the Empire of Delhi, as the grand source of all their calamities (hear, hear); and I am satisfied that if the proposed Emperorship is to revive in any way the notion of the Great Mogal, or if it be presented to the people with the same appellation, it will be received in India with dislike and universal apprehension. (Hear.)"

We here know that the people of India make very little distinction between Queen and Empress. They are conscious of this fact that Her Majesty is supreme in the East, and they are quite indifferent what title may be assumed by her to signify her supremacy.

THERE is a movement on foot, says *Indian Public Opinion*, among some of the young natives in Lahore to ask Government for permission to enroll themselves as Volunteers. Our contemporary says: "This seems to be a very reasonable and loyal request, which it would be ungracious and difficult to refuse. Intercourse with their European brethren in arms will no doubt identify them more closely with the ruling power and we have no doubt that their accession will be met in a friendly spirit by their European comrades."

THE LAHORE PAPER furnishes the following frontier news:

"We hear from Peshawur (from a native correspondent) that the troops, with the exception of Bengal Lancers and the regiment at Michnie, have returned to Cantonments, the object they had in view, namely, cutting the enemy's crops on the Peshawur side of the Khyber, being now completed.

Sir Richard Pollock, it is stated, has gone to Umballa and it is believed that no active operations will be commenced, at all events, till he returns to Peshawur.

Maj. Ommaney has summoned the Afridi headmen to Peshawur, that they will not on any account permit the British Government to make a road through their territory.

It is also alleged that they have also asked that Major Ommaney should be transferred to Kohat.

The Akhoond of Swat, who has been appealed to by the Afridis in the crisis, have, we are told, advised them to avoid hostilities and to settle matters amicably, if possible, as he believed an appeal to arms would be attended with disastrous consequences to them."

IT MAY interest the Indian victims of the Albert Assurance Company to know that, according to a recent Parliamentary return, the costs of winding up the company have amounted to £142,000! Chancery costs were £71,668 and arbitration costs £70233. The assessor received 5700 guineas the solicitors and parliamentary agents had £19,264 for costs; and the two official liquidators received no less than £12,275.

M. GRAMME, a Frenchman, has improved the industrial application of electricity for lighting purposes. His invention, which dates from the year of the late French war, bids fair to supersede coal gas. Electricity is now employed for illuminating many manufactories, railway terminuses and lighthouses. It is about being adopted in the New Opera, and in the French Chambers of Parliament.

WE ARE SORRY to record the death of Mr. Vishnu Parashuram Shastri, proprietor of the *Indu-Prokash Press*. He died of brain-fever after two days' illness. His death is justly considered a national loss.

THE BOMBAY GNVERNMENT has censured the chief of Palitana for importing arms "contrary to the established rules on the subject" and of making inconsistent statements regarding the matter. Will the Government publish the papers in the case?

SIR BARTLE FRERE has been created a Boronet in recognition of his services to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. We believe he expected a Peerage.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD MAY.

A VERY SIMPLE walking-cane, with a candle enclosed, which might be convenient for use in dark passages or even for reading in railroad cars, has been introduced by a German firm in England. The top portion consists of a hollow cylinder screwed on, and containing a spring to press upward, as fast as consumed, a candle placed in it. It is closed by a screw-cap which forms a convenient top.

THE FOLLOWING is an abstract statement of the last English Budget. The Public Revenue for 1875 was £77,125,000, and the Expenditure £76,375,000. The estimated Revenue for 1876 is £77,250,000, and the estimated Expenditure £78,000,000. Sir Stafford Northcote recommends the increase of a penny in the Income-tax, exempting Incomes that are under £150, and he would allow a deduction of £120 from Incomes under £400. The Chancellor estimates that this will give a surplus of £375,000.

A CHANGE has recently been made in the length of pace to be used by the French infantry, whereby it is increased from 25½ to 29½ inches, and the cadence raised from 110 to 115 a minute. In the German army the step is 31½ inches, the cadence 112 a minute. The Austrian pace is 29½, the cadence from 115 to 130; the Italian pace is 29½, the cadence 120; and in the English army the pace is 30 inches, with a cadence of 116 a minute.

THE FOLLOWING is an analysis of the opinions of 98 members of the Civil Service whose opinions were taken by the late Viceroy on the subject of the Civil Service Examination. Of these, 30 would maintain the present system, 3 would send the successful competitors to India at once, 75 advocate the association of successful candidates either at the Universities or a special college. Out of these 75, 47 are distinctly for University training, 14 are favourable to it, and 14 prefer a special college.

THE OUDH GOVERNMENT GAZETTE contains the official report on the late hail-storm. Dr. Bonavia writes:

"The largest I measured, about half an hour after the fall was a flat oval, resembling a paper weight, with a depression in the centre above and below. Its circumference measured 8 inches. Its long diameter 2¾ inches, its short diameter 2½ inches, its thickness 1¼ inches. Two others I measured had a circumference of 7½ inches and 6¼ respectively. Some were of the above shape; others almost spherical; others might have readily served as models of the large flat China peach, with a depression above and below. Most of them had curious mammillary projections all over the surface, which strongly reminded one of some kind of Echinus. Their internal structure can best be described by stating that it resembled exactly that of a gates. It consisted of concentric layers, with a more or less wavy outline, commencing from a small nucleus. The layers varied in thickness. Some were transparent, others, opaque. One large oval stone, instead of having like others, its nucleus in the centre of its oval, and it quite at one end. The nucleus was the size of a small marble, it was spherical, but the sphere was not complete. It appeared as if a small round hailstone had first been formed; then a bit of it chipped off, and afterwards a large oval hailstone agglomerated on it, leaving it at one end of the oval. I have been informed that one hailstone weighed, some time after it fell, was 4 ozs. in weight. Another weight 2¼ ozs."

ENGLAND has a total army of 183,949 effective men of which one third are in England, one third in India and the other third scattered all over the globe.

ACCORDING to published returns, a cotton mill in India working sixty thousand spindles and one thousand looms, will cost £200,000, while a similar factory will cost £100,000 in England. It would have to bear the cost of increased interest and depreciation to the amount of £1,2500 per annum as against the English mill. And yet it is said that the cotton duty "protects" India.

THURSDAY, 4TH MAY.

AN ANALYSIS of the books and pamphlets received in the Bengal Library during the first quarter of 1876 gives the following results. The books and pamphlets received were in eleven languages, which were Assamese, Bengali, Mosulman Bengali, English, Garo, Hindi, Jaina, Sanskrit, Urdu, and Uriya; those in bi-linguals were Arabic and Persian, Assamese and Bengali, Bengali and English, Bengali and Sanskrit, English and Latin, English and Sanskrit, Hindi and Sanscrit; and those in tri-linguals were in Bengali English and Sanskrit, and Bengali, Hindi and Persian. The periodicals received were in Bengali, English, Sanskrit, Sanskrit and Bengali, Sanskrit and English. The subjects of the Bengali books and pamphlets were, religion, law, poetry, drama, general and medical science, fiction, school-books and miscellaneous literature. The number of religious books and pamphlets was 34, that of law one, poetry, 39, drama 16, medical and general science, 32, fictions 10, school books 26 and miscellaneous literature under which is included History Biography, Belles-letters 41. A close inspection of the last catalogue shews that the character of Bengali publications is improving.

THE WEATHER report for the week ending 28th April does not show improvement. The cultivation of *aus* is seriously retarded. Except in Jessore Dinagepore, Malda, Rajshye, Rungpore, Darjeeling, Julpigoree Cooch Behar, Fureedpore, Backergunge, Mymensing and Balasore there has been no rain in any part of Bengal. Even in the districts favored the fall was very slight and partial. Sickness in the shape of cholera and small-pox is more or less prevalent everywhere.

WE TAKE the following from the *Pioneer*:

"Sir John Strachey has administered a severe rebuke to the Assistant Magistrate of Aligarh for "bringing the administration of justice into contempt" by his proceedings in a criminal case tried by him, and in which he was personally concerned. The judgment is one of the most extraordinary we have ever read; and it is plain that His Honor's dignified censure was richly deserved. So peculiar is the Assistant Magistrate's deliverance that we go out of our way to give it here. It runs as follows:—"Pachun is hereby charged with having, on the 11th January, followed the court on its rising, and while said court was in the act of mounting its buggy, came from behind, and seizing the court's dangling leg, the other foot being on the step, forcibly pulled back the court, frightened the horse, and nearly caused an accident. The reason alleged for this by accused is that he wished to hear the result of an application of his. The practice by petitioners of pulling the courts by the legs is one which should be discouraged. Accused only says he is a poor man, admitting the truth of the complaint. He is sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment." It is to be honed that the practice of pulling the court by the ears is equally distasteful to the Assistant Magistrate, and that His Honors use of it on this occasion may suffice to prevent the necessity for a second application.

THE JEYPORE correspondent of the *Statesman* writes:—"It is believed that the immediate attention of the Government of India will be directed to the state of the permanent way of the Rajputana State Railway. The manner in which this line has been constructed with regard to the sloping towards bridges is most unfortunate. Instance are of frequent occurrence where waggons run suddenly off miles down to the next station." Did not our Government undertake the supervision of the construction of this Railway?

WE READ that an address and very handsome memorial from the people of Ireland are about to be presented to the Maharajah of Jeypore in acknowledgment of the handsome manner which the memory of the late Earl Mayo has been perpetuated by the Maharaja in the execution of the spacious hospital, statue &c.

THE RAJAH OF BUSTAR having dismissed his Dewan and some other officials, whose mal-practices caused the late revolt, and having released the chiefs who espoused the popular cause, his subjects have returned to their allegiance, and the British force will return at once to the coast.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us this specimen of an Englishman's English:

The annual distribution of Prizes to the pupils of the Cuttack College will take place on Saturday next, 29th instant at 7 A. M precisely. The Commissioner will preside. Your attendance is kindly solicited

S. AGER.
Principal.

Cuttack College The 27th April, 1876

Our correspondent particularly draws attention to the last sentence—"Your attendance is *kindly* solicited." The writer is the Principal of the Cuttack College.

OUR ASSAM CORRESPONDENT writes as follows:

"It was at first rumoured that Captain H J Peet was to be appointed a Deputy Commissioner at once. That is however not to be the case. He has been promoted from second to the first grade of Assistant Commissioners—a lift he eminently deserves. Mr. T. J. Murray, C. S.—and not Lieutenant Trotter—has been selected to succeed Captain Peet as Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

"You will be glad to hear that a farewell address has been presented to Mrs. Phear by some of her friends and adhairers residing at Dhubri."

WE HAVE received the following extract from a correspondent:

The *Enquirer* of 3rd March 1876 publishes the following particulars of the Royal Albert Bridge over the St. Lawrence at Montreal. The proposal for this new Bridge, is accepted and it is certain that it will be constructed. Its piers will be of stone and provided with heavy ice bows like those of the Victoria Bridge which stands a few miles from the site of the proposed bridge and in sight from it. The superstructure will consist of Iron lattice girders. It will be the largest structure of the kind in existence, if the land portion carried on arches be included. As this constitutes, as a whole, one of the remarkable schemes of the age, its details are recorded below.—

ROYAL ALBERT.

1 Span 550 feet Skew (*a*)
4 Spans 230 feet Skew
4 Spans 240 feet Square
51 Spans 200 feet Square
4 Approaches 400 feet each

With abutments piers &c. making about 15 500 lineal feet of iron superstructure or nearly 3 miles in length.

Greatest clear height above water 130 feet in summer and about 120 feet in winter, the latter being approximately the headway of the Brittania Bridge over the Tachai Straits height of centre Span (*a*) above water, 210 feet so that the tallest ocean steamers could pass under it with full mast up. The depth of girder for this 550 feet Span is about 110 feet and the bridge is calculated to carry 12,500 per run in addition to the weight of girders. This is to represent one-sixth of the breaking strain. In other words the factor of safety is to be six.

The cross section of the girders shews six passages; the lower boom will carry two lines of track for steam tramway cars in the centre passage and in the side passages heavy waggons. Besides two footways for pedestrians will be provided carried on cantilever. Just over the tramway cars will run the single line of Railway and at each side of it and on the same level two light roads for quick pleasure carriage traffic.

Greatest depth of water 40 feet.
Strength of current 6·9 miles per hour.
Estimated cost 10,000,000 Rs. taking a dollar equal to 2 Rs
The Victoria Bridge mentioned above which is only 7,000 lineal feet in length took six years in its erection
It is thought the Royal Albert which is more than twice in size can be built in three Such is progress of science

FRIDAY, 5TH MAY.

THE BEHAR HERALD hears that *en route* to Nepal His Honor the Lieutenant Governor paid a visit to Champaran to satisfy himself by personal inquiry whether the complaints made against the Indigo Planters of North Behar have any foundation in fact. We hope it will eventuate in the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry.

NATIVE OPINION reports the following Police case:

"At Knsoden, a village in the Erandole Talooka, a theft was committed sometime ago. A certain Police Officer of the Talooka with some of his sepoys on repairing to the village apprehended a person on suspicion, who, after his apprehension, made himself scarce. On this a brother of the run away lodged a complaint against the police and the matter is now being investigated by a Magistrate before whom, we learn, some of the following allegations have been made by parties concerned in the case. These are. The Police, with a view to extract a confession of the crime, handled the suspected person so severely that he died under the baton. The poor wretche's corpse, was then thrown during night into a neighbouring pon by the police. While the corpse was being carried to he pond, a *Gosavi* happened to question them as to what they were carrying, but the *Gosavi* was told to mind his own business. After the corpse was safely lodged under waters, currency was given to the rumour that the person apprehended had run away. The person's brother could not believe the report which made him the more anxious for the safety of his brother. He reported the matter to the Mamlatdar at Erandole who after much search and trouble found out the corpse of the person. The police now stand charged with the commission of murder and are under arrest and undergoing investigation by a magistrate."

We await the result of this trial.

"ONE WHO KNOWS" writes to the *Bombay Gazette* to say that Sir B. Ellis was not the author of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill. He says that it was hatched in Bombay by Messrs. Chapman, Hope, and the Revenue Member of Council. The Bombay Government of the day, urged on by these gentlemen, framed the Bill and forwarded it in the ordinary course of business to Sir B. Ellis at Calcutta, and from time to time supplied him with evidence in support of it. This contradiction comes too late

A COMMITTEE has been formed in Madras for the purpose of enquiring into the extent and management of endowments of pagodas and other religious institutions. Sir William Robinson has been appointed president of the committee, and is associated with one or two European gentlemen, and the leaders of the Hindu community.

IT IS stated on the authority of the *Bombay Gazette* that Sir Frederick Haines has brought out with him an amended scheme of army organization, which includes Lord Napier's proposals to increase the sepoys' pay and to raise the *status* of the native officers, and also provides for the appointment of two additional English officers to each regiment.

WE HAVE received a new weekly entitled the *South India Post* issued from Negapatam. We wish it every success.

THE DELHI GAZETTE has the following:

"It is clear that our present Viceroy is not forgetful of his father's maxims. If our memory do not deceive us, one of the works of the Great Novelist concluds with the following "The worst use you can put a man to, is to hang him." Such is evidently the present Lord Lytton's opinion, for the murderer of Tajgunge, whose case we mentioned sometime since, has obtained a reprieve at the eleventh hour. He was to have been hanged on the Morning of the 4th May, when a telegram from Simla arrested the execution. The sentence of death had been confirmed by the High Court, and a petition to the local Government or a reprieve had proved unsuccessful, It is not at present known whether the sentence has been commuted for one of transportation for life,

SATURDAY, 6TH MAY.

A MEETING was held in Lucknow to protest against the Dramatic Performances Bill. We give the following Resolution, which contains the sense of the meeting:

That the Dramatic Performances Bill now before the Imperial Legislature is calculated to endanger the liberty of the subject, to deal a serious blow at the rising dramatic literature of the country, and to produce unnecessary and vexatious interference with the innocent amusements of the people, in so far as

(*a.*) It makes no distinction between public and private, amateur and professional, theatres.

(*b.*) There is no adequate machinery to discharge the difficult task of conscientious censorship over foreign stage.

(*c.*) The reasons for the prohibition of plays are so vague and wide that they may be made to comprehend anything and everything.

(*d.*) That the penalties are too severe and all embracing.

(*e.*) Summary trials by Magistrates, unassisted by a Jury, do not command the full confidence of the people, specially when the questions involved intimately concern the literature, manners and feelings of the varied nationalities that exist in this country.

(*f.*) The eminently peaceful and decent character of Indian audiences renders it unnecessary to bestow on Local Governments the power of licensing theatres.

(*g.*) There is no limitation of actions.

REFERRING to Lord Northbrook's Resolution on Captain Boddan's case, in which His Lordship condemned the "union of judicial with executive functions in the chief officer of a district," the *Friend of India* says: "We thus see how the Viceroy who comes to India full of excellent principles and pure and noble sentiments may have his principles rendered inoperative, his sentiments dulled and his clear vision distorted by powerful official opinion that surrounds and presses in upon him from all sides." We trust Lord Lytton will take warning, and not rely *too much* on his "wise and experienced councillors." Yes, beaware of bureaucratic prejudices!

WE notice that Lord Northbrook and *suite* reached Colombo on the 21st ultimo. He was received by a guard of honor of the 57th Foot and by the Staff of the Governor of Ceylon, who conducted him to the Queen's house, where Sir William Gregory received him. Lord Northbrook was accompanied by the Hon'ble Emma Baring, the Hon'ble Frank Baring, A. D. C. Miss Foulkes, Mrs. Barnett, Colonel Eagle, Gren, Guards, Captain Farmer, 60th Rifles, Captain Baring R. A., Captain Hardy, Rifle Brigade, the Rev. Canon Duckworth, Dr. McLeod and Mr. Hart. After a short visit to Kandy, Lord Northbrook and his party returned to Colombo, which port he was to have left for England on Sunday, the 23rd April.

THE INDIAN AGRICULTURIST says that the prospects for Indian tobacco in Europe are not encouraging. Last year's American crop, which is now coming to market, is found to be almost entirely composed of low grades, or those Indian tobacco competes with. Price of these have fallen about 50 per cent. in the last six months, being now obtainable, at 3½ to 4 dollars per 100lbs., equal to 6½d. per lb. laid down in Europe. Notwithstanding this, a bumper crop is looked for in America this year, as the better sorts of leaf are as scarce as low grades are plentiful, and fetch readily 15 dollars per 100lbs.

THE STATESMAN reports the following Police case:

"At the Police Court last Wednesday there was tried before F. J. Marsden, Esq., a case of theft, the subject of inquiry being the ownership of a lamb, the wool of which had been dyed magenta. The prosecutrix claimed the animal as belonging to her and the accused as belonging to him, he having purchased it. The prosecutrix and her witnesses supported the case for the prosecution, while the defence rested on the bare statement of the prisoner. The magistrate believed the former; but, to make his conviction doubly sure, directed the woman to invite the animal to her with a view of ascertaining whether if, as a "domesticated animal" it would respond. The result having been satisfactory in this wise, the woman was ordered to leave the room and so soon as she left the witness box for the purpose the animal which was untethered evidenced its sagacity by following her about the court much to the amusement of all.

A decision was thereupon arrived at in favor of the complainant and against the defendant, who was sentenced to two months rigorous imprisonment"

This reminds us of a case decided by a Kazi. Two women claimed a child, and His Worship being puzzled by contradictory testimony hitted upon a novel mode of eliciting the truth. He said that as the evidence was conflicting he would order the child to be destroyed so that the claimants would be disappointed. On this the real mother cried out and said that she would give her child to her rival rather than see it destroyed. On this the Kazi was satisfied that she was the real mother, and ordered the child to be restored to her.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

Madrid, 5th May 1876—The Cortes has voted religious toleration in Spain, notwithstanding the opposition of the Holy See

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

London, 4th May 1876—In the house of Commons this evening one Mr James introduced a motion that the Proclamation was inadequate to prevent the use of the Imperial title in Her Majesty's dominions other than India.

Mr Disraeli agreed to fix Thursday next for discussion of the motion as a vote of censure and want of confidence.

5th—With reference to the denial given in the name of the Queen by Mr Disraeli, Mr Lowe has apologized, and retracted the statement he made respecting two of Her Majesty's former Ministers having been requested to propose a new title for Her Majesty.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons last evening Lord George Hamilton explained that the new Four Per Cent Loan was larger than the Budget Statement because it had been found necessary to provide besides for public works for the deficient yield of Secretary of State's Council bills during last year also, and for a possible deficiency during the current year.

Telegraphic communication with United States is for the present interrupted in consequence of the breakage of the Anglo-American cables

Philadelphia 4th May 1875—The United States Government has resolved to abrogate the extradition clause in the Ashburton Treaty of 1862 in consequence of the English Government refusing the unconditional extradition of Winslow and American subject held in London on a charge of forgery

London, May 5th (Midnight)—Mr. Cochrane this evening asked for the production of the papers relating to Khokand. Mr Disraeli said that none existed Englands policy was frankness and firmness The *entente* with Russia was never better Russia has not regarded Her Majesty's new title of Empress as a menace; and Russia has equal right to conquer in Central Asia as England had in India

Rome May 5—The Rubattaino Compnys Steamer *Asia* with His Excellency Sir Salar Jang and suite arrived here today Sir Salar had an audience of the King and the British Ambassador Sir Augustus Paget.

London 1st May—The Rev Doctor Mylne was consecrated today as Bishop of Bombay; the ceremony being performed at St Pauls Cathedral by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury In reviewing the proclamation declaring the Queen to be Empress of India the Liberal papers sharply criticize the absence of words limiting Her Majesty's title of Empress India only as promised by Mr Disraeli

Vienna 1st May—The Turks have succeeded in relieving Nikaisch; the insurgents in this engagement having been defeated.

WE ARE sorry to learn from a telegram from Simla that Lord Lytton has been suffering from a bilious attack since his arrival there. Is Simla water at fault?

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the following publications and periodicals:—1. *Chumbuk Nozir* or an abstract of precedents in Bengali, Vol. I. No. 1. Serampore. 2. Forty-fifth Report of the District Charitable Society. 3. *Lamput Daman.* By Madavdruma Nyap unchanun. 4. The Vedarthayatna or an attempt to interpret the Vedas. Bombay. 5. Helena Kabya By Ananda Chundra Mitra. 6. *Mookerjee's Magazine* from September to December 1875.

ART GALLERY, CALCUTTA: Number of visitors during the week ending Saturday 6th May (exclusive of students of the School of Art) Europeans 103; Natives 291; total 394.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1876.

LORD MAYO.

SOME of our contemporaries in their antipathy against Lord Northbrook are making a hero of Lord Mayo. It is always unpleasant to criticize a dead man's acts, and we would have fain remained silent, but as Lord Mayo is being extolled at the expense of Lord Northbrook we consider it a matter of historic justice to pass in review the leading features of Lord Mayo's administration. The best defence of Lord Mayo was published by Sir John Strachey, but even the facile pen of that able minute-writer could not make black white. In inditing this review we must to a cartain extent repeat ourselves, but we hope the reader will excuse us. We would however wish it to be understood at the outset that although we hold Lord Mayo as the head of the Government responsible for the policy and measures undertaken in his name, we are well aware that their real authors were the Brothers Stracheys. Sir John Strachey himself admits that "Lord Mayo has left in writing upon official record comparatively little in explanation of his views." But he adds that most of the measures which marked his rule, either originated with him or received his powerful advocacy; and that the credit or discredit of those measures chiefly belongs to him. We, however, know what's what. We will follow Sir John Strachey's minute and notice Lord Mayo's administration under different heads.

Foreign Policy. This has been regarded by the admirers of Lord Mayo as by far the strongest point in his administration. Sir John Strachey says, "there is no department of the Government of India in which his personal influence was more directly felt, and none which will be more closely associated in future history with his name than that which deals with the relations of the British Government with foreign powers. From the moment he set foot in India, Lord Mayo threw himself into international and political questions with a vigour, sagacity, and foresight which have left marked effects far beyond the limits of India, and which have influenced the counsels even of that great European power which shares with England dominion in Asia." Peace and amity were the conspicuous features of his Foreign Policy. But this policy was a continuation of the course laid down by Lord Canning after the fiery ordeal of the Sepoy Mutiny. That policy was pursued with equal firmness and sincerity by Lord Elgin and Lord Lawrence. In fact a departure from it would not have been tolerated by Her Majesty's Government or by the Imperal Parliament. Lord Mayo's merit in continuing that policy was therefore of a negative kind. Great credit has been taken for Lord Mayo for the success of his Umballa Durbar, at which he concluded a treaty of alliance with Ameer Shere Ali. But, as Sir John Strachey says, "the preliminary overtures for that visit had been made in the time of Lord Mayo's predecessor. Within the first few days of his restoration to power, Ameer Shere Ali had expressed his desire, as soon as the dangers most immediately imminent were dispelled, to visit the Viceroy, and thereby publish to all the world the stability of his friendship for the British Government. From that time, however, till the combat which resulted in the final break-up of the army of Azim and Abdool Rahman, just a week before Lord Mayo's arrival, there was no time when his absence from Cabul would not have been dangerous. Owing to various circumstances into which it is needless to enter, the meeting between the Viceroy and the Ameer did not take place until March 1869." So Lord Mayo simply carried out what had been planned by Lord Lawrence, but which the latter could not execute owing to circumstances over which he had no control. In this case the old saying was fully realized—what one sowed another reaped, and this is an oft-recurring incident in the history of Indian administration by reason of the short tenure of the official life of Indian Governors. As regards Lod Mayo's dealings with the feudatory chiefs of the Empire, they were certainly marked by great consideration, courtesy, and frankness. Notwithstanding all this, His Lordship was not always or entirely happy in his dealings with the Native Princes. The arrogance, aye almost barbarous hauteur with which he treated the Maharaja of Joudhpore on the occasion of the Ajmere Durbar, commanding His Highness to quit British territory at once for displaying a childish freak, will long remain a blot on the otherwise bright page of his personal relations with the Native Chiefs. His decisions in certain succession cases were not at all happy. In the Chumba case he set at naught the deliberate opinion of Lord Dalhousie, and in the Nabha case his choice fell upon a chief, who ill-deserved the compliment.

Legislation.—Excessive legislation was the besetting fault of Lord Mayo's administration. No less than 107 Acts were passed within the three years of his Lordship's rule, and although many of them were routine measures or consolidation Acts, chiefly prepared by the late Law Commission, there were others which were highly objectionable, and against which memorials had been presented to the Secretary of State. Sir John Strachey says that "although Lord Mayo necessarily had comparatively little to do with the details of most of the Bills that came before the Council, he interested himself in the progress of every important measure; he was always ready to take an active part in the discussion of any principles that might be involved, and he gave at all times his strong personal support to the Member of Council more immediately responsible for the charge of the legislative business." This is scarcely a fair statement. The purely legal Bills, if we may so call them, were of course left to the legal member of the Council, such as the Evidence Bill, the Contracts Bill, the Limitation Bill, and the like, as well as the codification and consolidation of certain laws, but for all legislative measures, which affected the in... policy of the State, the Executive Government was responsible. And some of these measures, which were passed into law during Lord Mayo's administration, provoked most sharp criticisms and produced not a little dissatisfaction. The Canal Bill was a notable instance. The key to this Bill would be found in the view which according to Sir John Strachey Lord Mayo took of Irrigation Finance. His Lordship said, "we must use every effort to make all these irrigation works really productive and self-supporting. We must establish a system of irrigation and finance that will throw the main burden for the repayment of the capital and interest expended on these works upon the land which benefits by them." In other words the Government must compel every person, who had the slightest interest in land, to pay a canal cess, whether he took the canal water or not. This Bill also sought to legalize forced labor, which the Secretary of State disallowed. As a part of the policy, which dictated this Bill, the Land Acquisition Act of 1870 was passed. Even that staunch supporter of Government, the Serampore *Friend*, characterized this Act as the Public Robbery Act. There was then the Seditious Language Bill. Its tendency was to repress free criticism, and if it has not produced the mischief apprehended, that was entirely due to the generous forbearance of his successor. The Punjab Tenancy Act was another highly objectionable measure. A revised settlement was going on, and it only proved the errors on which the first settlement was based. Was it not then the obvious duty of the legislature to wait till the results of the new settlement had been fully known? The Secretary of State reviewed this Act at great length, and although His Grace ultimately gave his assent to it, he was not unconscious of some of its serious defects, though we do not agree with his conclusions. Thus His Grace said: "It appears to be well established that this first settlement contained many errors. It could not be otherwise conducted as it was soon after our acquisition of the Province, and when the people hardly understood the nature of the questions which we asked or the effect of our record upon questions of land tenure. But as that settlement had lasted about 15 years, and as rights of occupancy had been roughly recorded on the basis of a previous holding for 12 years, it follows that the existing condition of the tenures had lasted somewhere about 25 or 27 years, and presumable, therefore, it must be held as affording a safer basis for legislative action than a later settlement, which had become the subject of violent controversy." It comes to this then that although the British Government did from ignorance and uncertainty immediately after the conquest commit gross injustice, which had been made patent by present enquiry, still it would not rectify it, because time sanctified everything. Mr. Prinsep was revising this settlement, but the principles on which that officer had proceeded were practically set at naught by Lord Mayo's Government. The Secretary of State made this excuse for not supporting them. He said: "I find, indeed, in these papers abundant evidence of the ability, care, and desire to ascertain the truth, which have distinguished the proceedings of Mr. Prinsep. Nor can I entertain any doubt whatever that in very many cases his settlement would have rectified real errors in the settlement which had been first recorded. But neither can I doubt that the changes he would have effected had these two characteristics, first that they were very sweeping and extensive, and secondly, that their legal force was more than doubtful. That the changes he sought to effect were very sweeping is admitted on all hands, and this fact is not the less important that these changes were recommended as a mere correction of previous mistakes." Thus the Duke of Argyll ratified the act of injustice perpetrated by Lord Mayo's Government. We turn now to the Hindu Wills Bill. It has dealt a severe blow to the Hindu law of testation prevalent in Bengal by sanctioning a most arbitrary interference with Hindu custom and religion. And lastly we will mention the new Criminal Procedure Code. This is perhaps the greatest blow, which has yet been aimed at the personal liberty of the subject. We have so often dwelt upon the objectionable character of this

law that we will not repeat what we have said, but accepting Sir John Strachey's statement, we doubt whether that obnoxious measure would have been passed into law, if Lord Mayo had set his face against it. His Lordship sealed with his sanction the invidious distinction made by the legislature between European and Native Civilians in the trial of European British subjects. It is not necessary for us to refer to other Bills. Suffice it to say that over-legislation was the besetting fault of the administration of both Lord Lawrence and Lord Mayo, and the best commentary on the character of that legislation was found in the universal cry for rest. The most plausible excuse for this over-activity in legislation was that codification was necessary for the simplication of law. On this point we cannot do better than quote the opinion of the present Law Member on the course of Indian legislation. Mr. Hobhouse in his memorable speech in October 1872 said: "Every change brings some unsettlement. If it is a wise change it settles society on a firmar basis than before, but there must be some disturbance in the process. We are acting for people who, we are told, do not accept change readily. They have no representative institutions and no organised machinery for making their sentiments known, so that we do not learn immediately what they are thinking. It, therefore, seems more prudent not to make many large changes simultaneously, lest the inevitable disturbance should be too much multiplied; nor in too rapid succession, that we may learn something of the working of one before bringing on another." He thus pronounced his opinion upon the tendency of the legislature under the past administration, which was to leave a great deal to the discretion of the executive. "It has been of late years a frequent practice with this Council to pass laws laying down certain principles and limits of action, and then leaving Local Governments to apply the principles by means of detailed rules. The plan seems, if I may say so, to be excellent, and peculiarly suitable to the circumstances of India. But the working of the law, for good or ill, depends very much on the frame of the rules. And we have recently had some instances in which the law and rules together have brought out some unexpected and not very satisfactory results." It was this wide dissemination of discretionary Government, which has been afterwards so fruitful of mischief.

Finance and taxation. With regard to the administration of the finances Sir John Strachey says, "to no department, that was not under his own immediate charge, did he give more close personal attention, and in no department was his intervention more needful and more valuable." Lord Mayo, we are told, was thoroughly imbued with the conviction that a sound financial condition was indispensable to a healthy state of the body politic, and that no amount of social or material progress could compensate for the danger to the State of any serious financial disorder. "I don't care," he used to say during the first year of his government, "if I stop every public work and suspended every improvement in India, but *I will* have the public expenditure brought within the public income." That was the first outburst of a mind not contaminated by the peculiar Indian schooling which it subsequently underwent, for as he became older in his office, he became entangled in the snares, which were scattered about him, and he had not unfortunately the ability or courage to extricate himself. Say what Sir John Strachey might, never were the finances in a more disordered state than in the first two years of his Lordship's reign. What could be more discreditable to a Government than that it should discover in the middle of the year that its calculations submitted six months ago were entirely wrong, that it was on the brink of insolvency, that it could not pay the way unless the Income tax was doubled and the salt tax was enhanced, and that again in the following year the "odious Income tax" was raised to a maximum, which could only be justified by a war or a similar disaster? All this, as the reader is aware, was done under the immediate advice of Sir John Strachey, who had temporarily taken over the duties of Finance Minister, but Sir John is cautious enough to say in the Minute before us, that the measures adopted in September 1869 were taken "under the close personal instructions of Lord Mayo." Sir John, however, remarks, "I only pause to remark, that it was with the utmost reluctance that Lord Mayo consented to impose, for the time, additional burdens upon the country. No man in India was more unwilling than he to add to such burdens or more anxious to reduce them, and no man has more contributed, by constant and rigid economy, to the prosperous results at which, I hope, we may believe that we have now arrived. He repeatedly said that he looked upon the dangers into which we are liable to fall, in consequence of the constant tendency to increase expenditure, and to extend taxation, as far more serious than any other dangers to which our Government in India is exposed. He always maintained that if at any time it became necessary to choose between the postponement of the most beneficial undertakings connected with our civil or military administration, and the imposition of fresh burdens on the country, we ought not for a moment to hesitate regarding the conclusion to be adopted." But good intentions do not constitute statesmanship. Notwithstanding all these protestations Lord Mayo or rather his Government went on in the career of extravagance. They carried out the military barracks, initiated by Lord Lawrence, but which have since been condemned. They launched upon a course of expenditure for irrigation works and state railways, the limit of which no man could then foresee They created Department after Department, which they had not the money to feed. And to meet all these additional charges, they were compelled to have recourse to irritating and unpopular taxation. When they saw that the popular feeling against this course of taxation was very strong, they devised the Provincial Service Scheme, by which they made a permanent settlement of the allotments from the imperial funds for provincial services, and as a natural sequence gave the Local Governments power to impose local taxes for local purposes. The result was that gigantic scheme of local taxation, which Lord Northbrook so judiciously nipped in the bud. Although Sir John Strachey denies that the object of the Imperial Government in adopting this measure was, as had been interpreted, to raise through the local Governments money *benami*, still that was the practical effect. In fact he himself admits in one part of his Minute that if "it is necessary, the sums which have been hitherto allotted for this purpose can be increased by local taxation in a manner much less burdensome and much less offensive to the people than they could be by Imperial taxation. If it is necessary or desirable to spend more money, that money must come from some other source." If this is not giving the local Government a *carte blanche* to spend more money, and to raise that money by imposing new taxes, we do not know what that is. As for the local taxes being "less burdensome and offensive," the cries which were wafted on the subject from all parts of the country were a sufficient proof of the hollowness of Sir John's position. The system was immoral—it relieved the Government of India of direct responsibility in the increase of taxation, while it tended to throw the whole ordium upon the local Governments. Sir John, however, points with pride to the success of the administration of the finances under Lord Mayo's Government by stating that in 1868-69, the year before his Lordship became Viceroy, the actual expenditure had risen to £52,000,000. In the last year of his Government, 1871-72, the total estimated expenditure fell to £47,300,000. But Sir John forgets that in 1869-70 large sums were paid as advances for the Abyssinian expedition, which did not form a part of regular expenditure, and there were also other extraordinary payments, not to say that in that year the new policy of charging reproductive public works to capital had not been carried out, and consequently there could be no comparison between the expenditure of that year and of 1871-72. If we had time or space we could have shewn how grievously were the burdens upon the people increased, and how recklessly were loans contracted. The criticisms, which followed the Budget statements in the Council year after year shewed with what distrust the management of the finances regarded by the additional members of the Council. The following figures are a cruel commentary upon the financial administration of Lord Mayo:

Budget	Income tax	Loans	Public works, extraordinary.
1869-70	900,000	3,000,000 2,000,000	3,565,800
1870-71	2,285,000	5,808,770	3,062,300
1871-72	600,000	3,567,000	3,626,000
	3,78,5000	14,375,770	9,654.100

We do not here allude to the increase of indirect taxes such as the stamp duties and salt tax and a host of local taxes, which he had sanctioned.

It will be seen from the above that in additional taxes and loans nearly double the amount of expenditure on public works extraordinary was raised by Lord Mayo's Government. Was it therefore a wonder that the country was filled with discontent from one end to the other, so much so that petitions poured into England praying for a Royal Commission of Enquiry?

Public Works. "During the greater part of his administration," says Sir John Strachey, "Lord Mayo held the immediate charge, not only of the Foreign Department, but of the Department of Public Works." But how successfully he administered that department was evident from the fact that greater public works scandals did not occur than during his Lordship's administration. The Allahabad Barracks, the Saugor Barracks, the Calcutta buildings, not to mention others, were monuments of the efficient supervision of his Lordship's Government. Of course, it would be absurd to hold his Lordship personally responsible for these failures, but this was clear that his personal superintendence of the Department did not effect much good. On the other hand, the expenses of that Department largely increased. Lord Mayo sought to crowd the improvements of fifty years in five, and this was the reason that there was so much profligate expenditure. Thus his Lordship said in April 1871: "The day is far distant when any thing in the shape of what is called "financial pressure" will cease." And well might he say when he had in store so many gigantic and expensive schemes of Irrigation, Railways, Land Improvement, and Municipal Works. In a financial speech in 1870. His Lordship stated that there were Irrigation projects which would cost 36 millions, Railway projects which would cost from 26 to 28 millions, municipal works 10 millions, land improvement 3 millions. "Speaking roughly, and looking forward according to our present lights," said his Lordship, "we cannot think that anything less than a sum of 85 or 90 millions will be required to be borrowed for those purposes which we think indispensable to the improvement of the country and the welfare of the people." The lightning-like speed with which his Lordship progressed was too much for the country. The people panted for breath, and naturally cried for rest, which Lord Northbrook gave.

Internal Administration. The internal administration of the country was in keeping with the general policy of Lord Mayo's Government. It took its form and shape from the Punjab model which had been set up by his predecessor, and consequently it did not run in unison with the ordinary march of ideas in the country. Lord Mayo's Government followed the dead-level policy of the North-West and Punjab schools. Sir John succeeded early in indoctrinating him with the ideas of the North-West Settlement, and he notes with satisfaction how apt a pupil did Lord Mayo prove. Lord Mayo's Government gave the land no rest. The land revenue was increased in Northern India, while new cesses were imposed upon it. The educated native received little encouragement. His Lordship's Government headed a crusade not only against high education but also against English education. It was strange how the statesman, who in the first year of his reign spoke so eloquently of the benefits of liberal education, changed his mind so completely in the second year. In the first year his Lordship thus spoke at the Calcutta University: "Can we, whose proudest boast is, that during our existence as a nation, we have been the pioneers of civilization and progress in every corner of the world—can we dread the increase of knowledge, or the development of learning? No, Gentlemen, we offer you all these great facilities for the acquirement of knowledge, and invite you to accompany us on your course, uncondi-

tionally, freely, willingly, unhesitatingly, and ungrudgingly. At the same time I am not without hope that perhaps in the establishment of the School, the College, and the University, we may be weaving a golden hand which may bind in closer union the subjects of our Queen be they dark or fair, whether they reside in the East or the West, or are members of those communities which are now bursting into life in the islands of the Southern Seas." And in the second year his Lordship recorded his opinion in a Resolution of the Government of India that "the high English education of the natives of Bengal has been the source of much expense to the State, and that for some time past the burden on this account has weighed heavily on the finances, contributing, with other items, with constantly increasing force to embarrass the Government in respect to expenditure on other objects." The Governor General in Council accordingly asked the Bengal Government "to consider whether the fees levied at all Government schools and Colleges in Bengal should not now be so increased as substantially to reduce the heavy charge which burdens the State on account of high English education in Bengal, the direct object being the relief of the State from a charge which it cannot any longer bear. And, for the same reason, any increase of fees at the Government schools and Colleges must be accompanied by a modification of the grant-in-aid rules, so as to insist upon the levy of such a rate of fees in all aided schools which give a high English education as shall secure the Government schools against an unfair competition for such institutions." The Government of Bengal in reply urged that it was a mistake that "the bulk of the State expenditure for education in Bengal was for *high English education*," and asserted that not more than about £54,000 was so spent. The Government of India rejoined: "the difference between these figures and those given by the Government of Bengal arises probably from that Government attempting to distinguish between *high* and *other* English education. It is scarcely possible to make this distinction upon any satisfactory basis; and for the purposes with which the Government of India recorded the Resolution of September 1869, all English education must be classed as high." It unfolded its policy against English education in the following emphatic terms: "The principle which "the Government of India had in mind in the "Resolution of September applies alike to all "English education, viz., this, that the "motives which induce the people to seek it "are *prima facie* sufficient for its rapid develop- "ment without any contribution from the im- "perial finances. It is notorious that the same "assertion can by no means be made in regard "to Vernacular education. It may, it is believed, "truly be said, in respect even to the most in- "tellectually-advanced Provinces of India, such "as Bengal, that the desire for Vernacular edu- "cation, or, as might distinctively be said, for "education in order to develop the intellectual "powers, apart from the immediate purpose of "securing material advantages, is so low as "perhaps hardly to exist. It is undeniable that "in this form education needs, and ought to "receive much artificial stimulus and encourage- "ment. The Governor General in Council is "of opinion that this should be kept constant- "ly and prominently in view, and that it should "be, in accordance with the views expressed by "successive Secretaries of State, the constant "aim of the Supreme and the Local Govern- "ments, co-operating cordially together, to re- "duce to the utmost the charge upon the State "for English education with a view to render "it as self-supporting as possible." The spirit of Lord Mayo's Government on the subject of English education was thus manifest. Thanks to Lord Northbrook the misfortune which threatened the country was averted. In his social intercourse with the educated natives His Lordship was markedly stiff. His genial hospitality was a passport to his personal popularity with a certain class of his countrymen, who were willing to forget his shortcomings as a statesman in his social virtues as a man. But the natives who did not eat or drink at the same table formed their estimate of him from a different stand-point of views. In Government House parties there was a broad line of distinction between the Hungarian and Austrian parts of the audience, if we might so express ourselves. and need we add that this distinction was deeply felt by the subject race.

Such in brief was the administration of Lord Mayo. Let the reader judge whether he was such a hero as some of our contemporaries would fain make him out. Possibly Lord Mayo's statesmanship as an Indian Governor was only blossoming forth; the flower might have regaled us with its fragrance if it had not been nipped in the bud by the foul hand of an assassin. Possibly His Lordship did not like to meddle with his colleagues so long as he did not feel himself a master of his situation. Possibly also he hesitated to give a rude shock to the Punjabees in his Council, because his master at the Westminster Hotel belonged to a rival party at home, and because that master was entirely in the hands of the patriarch of the Punjab school in England. We are quite willing to make every allowance in his favour. But truth is truth, and when persistent attempts are being made to magnify the merits of Lord Mayo at the expense of his successor we are constrained to speak out the truth. Need we add that the bare narrative we have given above lends the greater lustre to Lord Northbrook's administration.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

WE cannot say that Lord Salisbury has not fairly argued the question of the Civil Service Examination, but his Lordship has viewed it only from an English point of view. His Lordship has evidently forgotten that he is the ruler of 200 millions of Indian subjects of the Queen, that they have some claim to the public service of their own country, that educated and enterprising youths go to England for competition for the covenanted service, and that the rules ought therefore to be framed so as to suit both English and Indian candidates. But Lord Salisbury has not chosen to deal out even-handed justice. His decision, in the language of the orientals, is one-eyed. Otherwise his arguments are fair and reasonable. He starts by defending the competitive system. "Of its success," says his Lordship, "as a mode of selecting persons fit to serve in the Indian Civil Service, there seems to be no reasonable doubt. The ability which it collects is not the same in kind as that which distinguished the Service appointed under the previous system, and there may be truth in the allegation for which some of your officers contend, that under it instances of the most conspicuous ability are more rare. But this difference, so far as it exists, may be reasonably attributed to a different cause. Great powers are developed by great occasions; and these have been of very rare occurance since the present limits of the Indian Empire have been reached. On the other hand, it is generally admitted that, if exceptional powers are rarer than in older times, exceptions of an opposite kind have almost diappeared." It is said that the competitive system has been followed by a physical inferiority in the candidates. Lord Salisbury says that "it is possible that sufficient weight in the competition has not been given to physical qualifications; but this charge, if true, would not be an objection to the principle of competition, but rather to the mode in which it is applied." His Lordship then discusses the question of giving University training to candidates for the Indian Civil Service. "It is obvious," says his Lordship, "that, if the theory upon which Lord Macaulay and others founded that competition is right, the exclusion of University education cannot be defended. If the object be to obtain Civil Servants who have received the ordinary education of English gentlemen, it is not reasonable to omit the part of that education which is most peculiarly English, and which exerts the most powerful influence in the formation of character. But the absence of it in this case has evils of a special kind. The peculiarity of a civilian's career, during all its earlier years, is its isolation, As far as European society is concerned, there is scarcely any seclusion more complete than that of an up-country station, to which a young civilian is usually appointed; and it is a seclusion which often lasts till he has reached to middle age. It is t him, therefore, more important than to the members of other professions, that his education should not be solitary, but that, in the company of others of his own class, he should receive the invaluable training which consists in the knowledge of the thoughts and characters of other men. If he does not obtain it at that time, he has not the chance which is open to others of repairing the omission later. The older civilians received this training in common at Haileybury and their unanimity in extolling it deserves to be carefully noted. Individuals may err in estimating the circumstances which have furthered or have hindered their success in life; but such error can hardly be attributed to a whole class of able and experienced men." There is much truth in these observations. The higher the culture of the men who govern us, the better fitted are they to appreciate their responsibilities and to solve the great problem of administration committed to them. Those who first distinguished themselves in this country as administrators were generally noted for superior culture and breadth of mind. Lord Salisbury laments that University training is not likely to foster that *espirit de corps*, which the Haileybury system used to induce. His Lordship says that "the close friendships formed there, which softened the rivalries of after life, and secured devoted instead of perfunctory co-operation in those who were, far apart, working together for the same cause, were an important advantage of that education. The Universities being many, and each containing many Colleges, will not necessarily bring the future civilians into the same close daily contact. It is probable, however, that the candidates will be naturally thrown together without any formal arrangement for that purpose. A certain competition in Indian teaching will be set up in the Universities, special excellence will be attained in particular Collages, and to them it will probably become the habit for Indian candidates to resort. The opportunity of forming close acquaintance with future colleagues, if not so constant as it was at Haileybury, will be far greater than that which the present system affords." We should consider this an advantage. The Haileybury *espirit de corps* was detremental to the best interests of the people. The Haileybury men formed a caste by themselves, and their "close friendships" not unoften led them to overlook the faults of each other, and to support each other in acts, which would not be tolerated in others. There was a sort of family feeling in the service, against which the outside public could hardly contend successfully. The subversion of that feeling is a public gain. We cannot say that that feeling has been altogether removed, but we hold that the less there is that feeling, the better is it for the public. We now come to the question of age. Lord Salisbury says that "the Dean of Christ Church, carrying with him the opinion of the University of Oxford, and apparently that of Cambridge, is of opinion that the University education should be given after the competitive examination, and not before; and as it is admitted on all hands that a young civilian must not leave for India later than he does now, it will be necessary for this purpose to reduce the maximum age of competition to 19. The Master of Balliol, on the other hand, would wish the University education to precede the competition, and, therefore, would raise the limit of age to 22. Your Excellency is in favor of Dr. Jowett's scheme; while Indian opinion generally is divided upon the point. Your own view is followed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. On the other hand, the Governors of Madras and Bombay and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal prefer the plan which has found favor with the two Universities. In your Excellency's Council Mr. Eden is in favor of raising the maximum limit of age. Sir W. Muir, Sir A. Arbuthnot, and Sir A. Clarke desire to lower it. Among those of the Service generally who have touched upon the subject the proportion is somewhat reversed,—33 being in favor of raising the age, 27 in favor of lowering it. And His Lordship has accordingly come to the conclusion that the view recommended by the Umiversities is to be preferred." The most cogent argument for taking this course, His Lordship observes, is, that a University education cannot

be ensured for the candidates by any other. We are not prepared to admit the full force of this reasoning. If the Secrerary of State were to rule that candidates for the Indian Civil Service must be University graduates, the object would be gained. In that case the maximum age ought to be raised to 23 from 21. This was the limit of age when the competitive system was first introduced, and it gave us the best men of competition. "A lower limit of age," says Lord Salisbury, "is recommended by another consideration of importance. Out of the number who present themselves for competition, it is certain that four-fifths must fail, because the condidates are usually more than five times as many as the vacancies; and no prudent parent, in selecting a profession for his son will leave this certainty out of consideration. Some professions are absolutely closed, others are almost impossible, to a man who thinks for the first time of entering them at the age of 22. A man therefore, who competes for the Indian Civil Service at that age, undoubtedly strives for a valuable prize, but does it at a formidable risk. He stakes, in a measure, his chance of self-support upon the result of a competition in which it is certain that four-fifths must fail. It is more than probable that such a risk must weigh strongly with parents, and diminish the field of competition, especially among the professional class. But no such apprehension will be possible if the limit of age is fixed at 19." If Lord Salisbury feels so tender about English candidates, it is strange that he should have bestowed so little thought upon the peculiar position of the Indian candidates. These candidates have to go to a foreign country to compete for the public service in their father-land, to incur heavy expense for travel and education, to sepeparate themselves from their parents and relations at an age when they most need parental control, to face the temptations of London life, and to compete with English youths in their own language, and all this for a mere chance. How much more are their difficulties aggravated when the maximum age is reduced from 21 to 19. They must leave India at least 2 years before, that is at 17, an age when many of them can only matriculate themselves for the Universities. They then acquire the mere rudiments of English. We doubt whether two years' cramming in England will enable them to compete successfully with English youths in their own language. The result of the Secretary of State's decision we fear will be unfortunate for Indian youths desirous to compete for the Indian Civil Service. It will practically disqualify them for competition. We do not believe that the Secretary of State has any such sinister intention, but the tendency of his orders we fear will be in that direction. We cannot but regret that Lord Salisbury should have looked at only one side of the shield. He has apparently paid no attention to the claims of the Indian subjects of the Queen. If the decision of the State Secretary cannot be altered, we hope he will consider the propriety of holding the competitive examination for Indian candidates in India, and then require the successful candidates to join some University in England. There would be then some justice done to them. They would not then be tempted to England on a fool's errand. Those who may succeed would then have a certain prospect of employment, and by going to some English University they would have an opportunity of improving their education. We hope it is not yet too late to reconsider this part of the question.

THE SEPOY WAR—THE PATNA CRISIS.

THE third volume of Sir William Kaye's History of the Sepoy War is as interesting and brilliant as the preceding two volumes. In the present article we propose to notice his account of the Patna Crisis. It is an able, if not in all respects an impartial, defence of Mr. William Tayler, the then Commissioner of Patna. Sir William begins by bearing a glowing testimony to the varied accomplishments and distinguished official career of Mr. Tayler. He says, "a man of varied accomplishments and of an independent tone of thought and speech, he had studied the Native character, as only it can be rightly studied, with large-hearted toleration and catholicity of sentiment. Fully alive to the melancholy fact of the great gulf between the two races, he had often dwelt, in his public correspondence, on the evils attending the self-imposed isolation of his countrymen, and the want of sympathy, and therefore the want of knowledge, in all that related to the feelings of the people, of a large majority of official and non-official Englishmen in India." In a footnote the historian gives the following passage from one of Mr. Tayler's official papers:

"Separated as we necessarily are from the millions around us by our habits and ideas, we are still further, and without the same necessity, isolated from their hearts by the utter absence of all individual feeling or sympathy. The great mass see or hear of functionary after functionary coming and going, and holding the destinies of the people in the hollow of their hands, but they seldom, perhaps never, know what it is to feel that the minds of their rulers have ever been directed to understand or sympathise with the great heart that is beating around them. The result is an utter absence of those ties between the governors and the governed, that unbought loyalty which is the strength of kings, and which, with all his faults, the Native of India is well capable of feeling."

It was strange that an officer, who could write the above, should have committed himself in the way he did in the Patna Crisis by pursuing a wild and reckless policy of suspicion and retribution. There was a strong impression at the time that it was his violent repressive measures, which exasperated the popular mind and contributed to the panic, for which he had afterwards to pay a heavy penalty. Sir William Kaye, who, at this distance of time, when reason has asserted its sway, has done well to put all the extenuating circumstances in favour of Mr. Tayler, himself says: "Profoundly mistrustful of the population of that great city, especially of its Wahabee inhabitants, some of whom were men of wealth and influence, Commissioner Tayler had from the first endeavoured to overawe the disaffected by vigorous measures, only to be justified by the extremity of the danger to be combated. The practice which he pursued was described in the rough vernacular of the day, as "hanging right and left." There was some exaggeration in this; but the policy was, doubtless, one of intimidation, and the process of intimidation necessarily involved a somewhat slender regard for proofs. Of calm judicial investigation there could be none at such a time. To strike promptly was to strike successfully; and to be suspected was often to be condemned. Arrest followed arrest. A great panic arose among the Mahomedans of Patna. No one knew whose turn would come next, or what form the offensive movements of English authority would take." And thus was produced the Patna Panic. Some of the strategems adopted by Mr. Tayler were not quite in consonance with the character of a high-minded Englishman. We give the following story in the words of Sir William Kaye:

"There were three moulavies in the city, believed to exercise, by means of their reputed saintliness, great influence over many of the towns people. They were described by Mr. Tayler as "little, shrivelled, skin-dried men, of contemptible appearance and plain manners," but with "a large body of followers, who would sacrifice every thing at their beck." There was reason to believe that these men were busily intriguing against us. So Tayler determined to arrest them. "I felt sure" he wrote afterwards" that with their necks at my disposal, and their persons under the drawn sabres of the Sikhs, not one genuine Wahabee in the district dare stir a finger." It was obviously, however, a thing to be done as quietly as possible. A violent seizure of these holy men in the heart of the city might have precipitated an outbreak, which would have had inconvenient results. So the commissioner bethought himself of a device whereby this danger might be avoided. He sent a circular to all the most respectable Natives of the city inviting them to visit him on the following day, for consultation on the state of affairs." At the appointed time they assembled in considerable numbers, and the three moulavees were among them. When they were seated around Mr. Tayler's long dining-table, the Commissioner with his Civil Staff entered the room. With them also entered Major Nation Chief of the Police, Captain Rattray of the Sikh Regiment, and Soubahdar Hedayat Ali, of the same corps. The long swords of the two and last in their steel scabbards clanked ominously on the flow, as they took their seats near the little Moulavees. The performance then commenced. There was some talk about the troubled times and the measures to be most expediently adopted for the safety and welfare of all classes of the community. When sufficient time had been given to the decencies of the sham, the native gentlemen were formally dismissed; but, as the party was breaking up the Moulavees were requested to remain, as the Commissioner had a few private words to say to them.

So the little shrivelled men, who had been sitting very uncomfortably during the conference, with their legs tucked upon Tayler Shahib's chairs, and who had clearly foreseen what was coming, resigned themselves to their fate. The Commissioner told them that he considered it his duty, in the interests of the public safety, to keep them under arrest until the coming of more quiet times. No resistance was attempted or thought of for a moment. There was not even a word of complaint. With the quiet dignity habitual to them, they courteously addressed the British Commissioner, saying Great is your Excellency's kindness—great your wisdom. What you order is best for your slaves. So shall our enemies be unable to bring false charges against us!" To this the Commissioner responded with equal courtesy. Then, "smiles and salutations" having been exchanged, the wretched men, bearing up bravely under their lot, were escorted to their palanquins, and under a guard of Sikhs conveyed to their Circuit-house, not without some apprehension of being hanged.

"To this day," wrote Mr. Tayler, a year afterwards, "I look at the detention of these men as one of the most successful strokes of policy which I was able to carry into execution." But it can hardly escape the consideration of any candid mind that what is thus regarded as a successful stroke of policy, when executed by Englishmen against Mahomedans, would, if Englishmen had been the victims of it, have been described by another name. To invite men to a friendly conference, and when actually the guests of a British Officer, to seize their persons, is not only very like treachery, but is treachery itself. If these little shrivelled men had resisted, they would, perhaps, have been cut down; and if they had been, a Mahomedan historian would, doubtless have described the successful policy of Commissioner Tayler in language similar to that in which I described the treacherous assassination of Sir William Macnaghten by Sirdar Mahomed Akbar Khan. The exigencies of a great crisis justify exceptional acts in the interests of national safety, but I do not know any excuses that may be pleaded or arguments that may be advanced by a British Officer in such a case, that might not, and doubtless have been pleaded and advanced, by Native Chiefs in like circumstances, and freely echoed by the popular voice."

But Mr. Tayler's repressive measures had not the desired effect. Patna was not quieted. The historian says: "But, whatsoever other successes this stroke of policy may have wrought, the tranquilisation of Patna was not one of them. Following closely upon the arrest of the Moulavies, an attempt was made to disarm the city of Patna. Like all attempts of the same kind, it was only partially successful. There was a limited surrender of offensive weapons; but many more were concealed. And the fanatical hatred of the Mahomedan population seems to have been increased by these Acts. On the evening of the 3rd of July they rose. A large body of Mahomedans, bearing aloft the green flag, and summoning others to join them by the beating of drums, marched through the streets of the city and attacked the house of a Roman Catholic priest. The Sikhs were at once ordered out, and an express was sent to Dinapore for European troops. Meanwhile, Dr. Lyall, with praiseworthy but incautious zeal, had mounted his horse and ridden down to the scene of tumult, thinking by his influence to pacify the crowd. He had scarcely appeared on the scene when he was shot dead. But when Rattray with his men came down upon them, the victory of the mob, was at an end. Hating with a bitter hatred these Mahomedans, they struck out with hearty good-will. The rioters were soon dispersed, and quietude was restored to the city." There were other grave errors committed, and so was Mr. Tayler recalled by the Lieutenant Governor Sir Frederic Halliday, and Mr. Samuells was appointed to his place. The Lieutenant Governor thus wrote to the Government of India on the 5th August 1857: "It appears from a letter just received from Mr. Tayler," wrote Lieutenant Governor Haliday, on the 5th of August, "that whilst apparently under the influence of a panic, he has ordered the officials at all the stations in his division to abandon their posts and to fall back on Dinapore. Had it not been for the spirited and judicious conduct of Mr. A. Money, the Collector and Magistrate of Behar, who, in spite of his orders, and with only Mr. Hollings to bear him company, determined on remaining at Gya even after all the other residents and troops had left the place, this act of Mr. Tayler's would have entailed at that station alone the certain loss of eight lakhs of rupees in the Treasury, besides other public and private property, the release of many hundreds of determined convicts from the goal and the risk of the whole town and district being thrown into anarchy and confusion. What has happened elsewhere is unknown; but there is the strongest probability everywhere of disaster arising from this unhappy measure. Under these circumstances, I have determined at once to remove Mr. Tayler from his appointment of Commissioner of Patna." Sir William Kaye thus sums up Mr. Tayler's case:

"On the whole, it appears to me, on mature consideration, that the orders issued by Mr. Tayler were not of such a character as to merit the condemnation which Government passed upon them. It is not to be questioned that up to the time of the mutiny of the Dinapore regiments, the whole bearing of the Patna Commissioner was manly to a point of manliness not often excelled in those troubled times. He

had exhorted all his countrymen to cling steadfastly to their posts. He had rebuked those who had betrayed their fears by deserting their stations. His measures had been bold; his conduct had been courageous; his policy had been severely repressive. If he had erred, assuredly his errors had not leaned to the side of weakness. He was one of the last men in the service to strike his colours, save under the compulsion of a great necessity. But when the Dinapore regiments broke into rebellion—when the European troops, on whom he had relied, proved themselves to be incapable of repressing mutiny "on the spot" or overtaking it with swift retribution—when it was known that thousands of insurgent sepoys were overrunning the country and that the country, in the language of that day, was "up" that some of the chief members of the territorial aristocracy had risen against the domination of the English, and that the predatory classes, including swarm of released convicts from the gaols, were waging deadly war against property and life—when he saw that all these things were against us, and there seemed to be no hope left that the scattered handfuls of Englishmen at the out-stations could escape utter destruction, he deemed it his duty to revoke the orders which he had issued in more auspicious times, and to call into Patna such of our English establishments as had not already been swept away by the rebellion or escaped without official recall. In doing this he generously took upon himself the responsibility of withdrawal, and absolved all the officers under him from any blame which might descend upon them from deserting their stations without sanction of superior authority. It was not doubted that if there had been any reasonable ground of hope that these little assemblies of Englishmen could hold their own, that they could save their lives and the property of Government by defending their posts, it would have been better that the effort should be made. But their destruction would have been a greater calamity to the State than their surrender. It was impossible to overvalue the worth of European life at that time, and the deaths of so many Englishmen would have been a greater triumph and a greater encouragement to the enemy than their flight. It was the hour of our greatest darkness and our sorest need. We know now how Wake and Boyle and Colvin and their comrades in the little house held the enemy in check, and how Vincent Eyre taught both the sepoy mutineers and the Sahabad insurgents that there was still terrible vitality in our English troops. Of this William Tayler knew nothing. But he had palpably before him the fact of Danbars disaster, and he believed that nothing could save the little garrison at Arrah. The probabilities at the time were that the Dinapore Regiments, with Koer Singh and his followers, having done their work in that direction, would move, flushed with conquest and gorged with plunder, upon Gya and other stations, carrying destruction with them wheresoever they might go. What the Commissioners then did was what had been done and what was being done by other authorities, civil and military in other parts of the country: it was held to be sound policy to draw in our scattered outposts to some central point of safety where the enemy might be defied. In this I can perceive no appearance of panic. If Tayler had not acted thus, and evil had befallen the Christian people under his charge, he would have been condemned with a far severer condemnation for so fatal an omission.

Whether posterity will recieve this verdict it is not for us to say. The Patna blue-book is the best history of this melancholy chapter of the Sepoy War.

BREACH OF FAITH.

THE treatment of the Calcutta Justices by the Bengal Government in the matter of the Tramway will remain a signal monument of breach of faith. After two years and a half the Government has pronounced its decision upon this subject. The history of the Calcutta Tramway is brief. The Chairman of the Justices thus writes in his annual report for 1873: "Let me premise then that the Tramway scheme was originated entirely by the Government of India, and if the scheme is indeed wholly unsound (which I am not prepared to admit), the responsibility which rests on the Justices is confined to such strictures as can be made against them for having, in order to meet the wishes of the Government of India, agreed to vote funds for the purpose of testing whether the running of street tramways through the thoroughfares of Calcutta would obstruct traffic, and cause inconvenience, incommensurate with the advantages gained by it." The attention of the Government of Bengal was invited to the question of the street tramways by Government of India in a letter dated 29th March 1870, In reply the Justices expressed their general approval of the arrangements proposed by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of Bengal, provided the tramways be laid at the expense of Government. The Governor General in Council further intimated that, in the event of the Justices declining to carry out the work from capital advanced by Government, the only alternative would be for the Justices to be asked to act as the agents of the Government of India in the construction and working of the proposed Tramway. It was also declared by the Government of India in the said letter that "the Governor General in Council is decidedly of opinion that the E. B. R. Company should have no direct concern in any street Railways in Calcutta, and is altogether averse to giving them a station on the river bank, either at Chitpore or elsewhere." This declaration, according to Sir Stuart Hogg, materially influenced the whole bearing of the Tramway scheme, for had it been anticipated that the Government would, within a short space of time, change its views, and would allow the E. B. R. Company to extend their line to the river, it is probable that the Justices would never have consented to expend the money of the rate-payers in connecting the Sealdah Railway Station with the river at Armenian Ghat. The Committee of Justices assuming that there was no probability of the E. B. R. Company being allowed, after the opinion so forcibly expressed by the Governor General in Council, to extend their line to the river, arrived at the conclusion, that, as far as goods traffic was concerned, the Tramways would probably be principally used for the removal of country produce. The Committee therefore recommended that the first experimental line should be laid from the Sealdah Railway station *ria* Bow Bazar to the river and then northward to Armenian Ghat, and then onward along the river to Aheereetollah Ghat, and from thence through Sobha Bazar Street to Chitpore Bridge, crossing the Municipal line of rail at Bagh Bazar. The special Committee of Justices appointed in 1874 thus reported:

"That the line proposed by the Justices would have been highly remunerative, had the conditions, which led to the decision arrived at, been maintained, is hardly open to question. However, while the line was under construction, the Eastern Bengal Railway Company was allowed to extend its line of rails to the river bank, and to establish a terminal station at Chitpore, This reversal of the declard policy and intentions of the Government of India rendered the tramway practically useless for the chief purposes for which the Justices, at the instances of Government, had undertaken its construction, viz., for the conveyance of country produce from the Sealdah Railway Station to the river bank and to private ware-houses.

On the completion of the Tramway it was worked for a short time for the conveyance of passengers only, and then closed, as for short line of tramway, but two miles in length, to pay as a mere passenger line was obviously impossible, and the Justices held that, if it was to be extended through the main thoroughfares of the city, the work should be left to private enterprise; and they were further of opinion that, if the speculation was taken up by a Company, it would be highly desirable, in order to secure efficient supervision, that the head-quarters of the Company should be located in Calcutta.

The Justices agreed generally to the terms proposed by Mr. Macallister, but deemed it unnecessary to discuss the details of the proposed arrangement, until it was known whether the leading features of the proposal would meet with the approval of the Government of Bengal, to whom the papers on the subject were forwarded on the 23rd December 1873

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, before replying to the Justices, deemed it necessary to consult the Governments of Madras and Bombay, and also to take the opinions of the following public bodies and officials.

It has already been noticed that the results expected from the experimental line of tramway were marred by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company being allowed to extend its line to Chitpore, and the Justices are now informed that the Lieutenant-Governor considers the Port Commissioners are entitled to have a line of tramway of their own, independent of the street tramways, running along the whole river frontage, and connecting the Jetties with the Terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway at Chitpore and East India Railway at Howrah, and His Honor very justly remarks 'that such a tramway, arranged as the proposal seems to stand, would very seriously affect the earnings of other tramways, as by it goods could be run from the Railways either to the vessel's side or into the large Jute ware-houses, or closed to groups of the smaller ware-houses. These advantages will bring the great mass of the goods traffic on the Commissioners' line, and leave but little for other tramways.

The Committee thoroughly agrees with the conclusion arrived at in the forgoing extract, but begs to express a very strong opinion as to the justice of making arrangements to the advantage of the Port Commissioners, which are directly opposed to the implied understanding on which the Corporation consented, at 'the request of Government, to undertake a line of tramways for the transport of merchandise from various parts of the river frontage, within the port limits, to the Custom House, private ware-house, the canals banks, and to the Railway stations."

The Chairman thus sums up his conclusions;

1*st*.—That the tramway was constructed to meet the wishes of Government.

2*nd*.—That the termway proved a financial failure, owing to the action of Government, and not from causes within the control of the Corporation.

3*rd*.—That the Justices were prevented by Government from concluding a most advantageous arrangement for the disposal of the Tramway.

If ever there was a clear case of breach of faith it was this Calcutta Tramway case. The Government pressed the Corporation to make the tramway on conditions, which have been openly transgressed, and yet the Government makes the following startling statement:

"That when this question was first mooted by the Government of India in the year 1870, the construction of a tramway along the river bank by the Port Commissioners, and the connection therewith of the Eastern Bengal Railway *via* Chitpore, were amongst the measures contemplated, which arrangement, it was contemplated, would obviate any necessity for a railway goods-yard on the river bank. The idea of having a river-side tramway is one that was not dropped by this Government, and in reply to a reference on the subject, the Justices positively declined, in paragraph 3 of your letter No. 756, dated the 14th June 1871, to the address of the late Joint Secretary to this Government in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, to undertake that portion of it which extended from Aheereetollah Ghat to Baug Bazar Ghat, the expence (15 lakhs) being so heavy. It was after the Justices had arrived at this decision, and after having had the option of undertaking the tramway system as mere agents of the Government of India, that in the late Joint Secretary's letter No. 1267J., dated the 19th June 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor agreed to the construction of an experimental tramway from Sealdah *via* Bow Bazar and the Strand Road as far (in the first instance) as Armenian Ghat, should the Justices think fit to undertake the work, the present tramway was accordingly commenced, and under the circumstances, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets that he cannot consider that the Justices have any claim for compensation on the Government of India on account of the failure of their tramway."

If the Government had any intention of giving permission to the Eastern Bengal Railway and the Port Commissioners to establish their own lines, it had kept it to itself. It is true that the Justices did not agree to carry out at once the larger scheme, but wanted to make an experiment. Why did the Government allow them to go on with this experiment, if it had intended to foil it by its own action? Then the Justices could have recouped themselves by selling the Tramway to Mr. Macallister, but the Government withheld its sanction. For nearly two years and a half to Government remained silent, and the result is that the rate-payers of the town are burdened with a loss of about two lacs of rupees. If the Justices have spirit, they ought to go up to the Government of India, and if necessary to the Secretary of State, and urge their claim to compensation. They have justice on their side. But who is to move the Corporation? The independent Justices have ceased to attend, and the Chairman being a servant of Government cannot be expected to take an active part in a matter like this. To resolve that the "line be taken up" and sold as old iron, as the justices resolved at their last meeting, was simply pussilanimous. May we venture to express a hope that the elected Commissioners will vindicate the interests of the rate-payers?

THE NATIVE STATES.

IF the moral of the Prince of Wales' visit be, as the special correspondent of the London *Daily News* deduces it, that the Native States are "anomalies in any system of civilized Government," and that they should be swept away, we have good reasons to be thankful for that august visit. The Native Princes had vied with each other in giving enthusiastic receptions to H. R. H. as a proof of their attachment to the Paramount Power, and their reward is that the special correspondent of one of the leading London papers tells the English nation that they are a perpetual source of danger to British rule in this country. Fortunately this writer does not belong to the governing class, and that what he writes is an expression of his individual opinion. But ignorant natives cannot make a distinction between an individual Englishman and the English nation. They are apt to regard the one as the representative of the other. They also have a notion that the policy of the English nation is formed by opinions expressed by individual writers. How often was not the policy of the British Government in India fore-shadowed by the solitary writer in the *Friend of India*. We consider it therefore unfortunate that the special correspondent of the *Daily News* should have taken upon himself the expression of an opinion which might not unnaturally cause an alarm to the Native Princes.

The writer has wholly misunderstood the part played by the Native Princes in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny. He seems to think that they threw in their weight into the scale of the British Government because they could not help it. In some cases he holds it was accidental, in others it was a matter of calculation. But he forgets that if the Native Princes had been really evil disposed, they could not have had a better opportunity for asserting their supremacy than the moment of weakness and helplessness of the British Government, which the Sepoy revolt had disclosed. But what are the facts? When the storm of revolt burst fourth at Meerut and Delhi and when regiment after regiment threw off their allegiance, men turned with anxiety and trembling to see, what part the Native Princes of India would take in the terrible struggle about to ensue. Amongst its allies, and tributaries, and independent states, our Government had at the commencement of the revolt:—

	Population.
The Raja of Mysore	3,000,000
The Nizam	10,000,000
The Guicowar	2,000,000
Bhopal	5,00 0
Kotah	6,500

Boondee	2,500
Travancore	6,000
Cochin	2,000
The Rajpootana Princes viz. :—	
Joudpore, Joypore, Oodepoore, Bikaneer, Jeysulmeer. and numerous other principalities, Holkar, Kattiawar Guzerat, and Mahratta Princes and chiefs &c. &c.	15,000,000
Scindia's Dominions	4,000.000
Total.....	34,022,000.

The situation, as a local writer remarked at the time, was one of extreme peril. The Nizam was doubtful; our Government had annexed Oude, and his dominions had been again and again threatened. The Guickwar had been frequently slighted, if not insulted. The Rajpootana princes had many wrongs calling for redress; and in fact, almost all the princes and Chiefs, controlling a population of thirty-four millions and a quarter, had some grievance or other for which they had been in vain seeking redress for the last fifty years. Their memorials had been spurned, their petitions "burked," and their agents, when they presumed to call at Leadenhall Street, snubbed. It was, therefore, but little wonder that with the Mogul empire proclaimed at Delhi, Oude in arms, and 80,000 sepoys in open revolt, the British should have turned with apprehension and anxiety to the part the Native Princes would take in the impending conflict. "Had they," says the writer we have referred to above, "ranged themselves against us, they would have driven us into the sea; but, strange to say, the leading Kings of Hindoostan remained faithful to the last. Out of the whole population of thirty-four millions and a quarter, we do not think more than fifty thousand joined the ranks of the insurgents, and these were headed by chiefs of small note." As a writer in the *Quarterly Review* in 1858 remarked: "It is principally to the fidelity and prudence of native princes and native statesmen that we owe the tranquility of a great part of Central and of Southern India, as it is to the courage and faithfulness of two Sikh Chiefs, the Rajahs of Puttialla and of Jheend, that we owe the opportune aid of our first Sikh levies. Salar Jung, the Minister of the Nizam of the Dekhan, acting under the able guidance of Colonel Davidson, the Resident at the Court of Hyderabad, restrained, at the imminent risk of his own life, a fanatical Mahommedan population eager for Christian blood. The steady devotion of Scindia and Holkar left the Mahrattas without a leader of skill or influence, and has hitherto rendered harmless that formidable race. No one acquainted with the course of recent events, will be inclined to doubt that we owe the maintenance of our rule in India to the fidelity of certain of the native princes such as the Nizam of the Dekhan, Scindia, Holkar, and the Rajah of Puttialla. Had either of them openly declared against us, no Englishman would probably have remained in the Peninsula. The Nizam would have carried with him the wavering populations of Southern and Central India; in either Scindia or Holkar the formidable Mahrattas would have found an hereditary chief of great influence, of youthful activity, and of no inconsiderable military abilities; the hostility of the Putialla Raja would have left us without those Sikh allies, by whose aid alone we have been able to subdue the rebellion in the north. Those four princes, the Rajpoot chiefs who have remained for the most part neutral or indifferent spectators of the struggle, and one or two petty Rajas are the only native rulers to whom we have left any shadow of their former independence or over whom the doom of annexation is not actually pending. We do not include Nepaul, which is scarcely an Indian state, although the result of a wise policy and friendly relations with a native power have, in this instance, been remarkably illustrated."

But would these Native Princes have been of much service to the British Government if they had been disarmed as the special correspondent of the *Daily News* now proposes? However loyal and zealous they might have been, they would lacked the means to testify their good will and friendship for our Government. Thus the Native States are a source of strength to our Government in the hour of danger, and it would be a most short-sighted policy if they were interdicted from maintaining troops. It is true that the Native Princes might turn their arms against the British Government, but so might the whole population of British India rise against it. But is that a reason that the princes and peoples of India should be subjected to a military dispotism, distrusted and insulted? Man cannot be governed through fear alone. There ought to be an admixture of both fear and love. If the English had governed the country by the sword alone, they could not have held such a vast empire as that of India for a day. It is because they temper the rule of the sword with justice, moderation, and mercy, the people both fear and love it. They know well that if they rebel against its authority, they will be visited with condign punishment, and also that if they shake off that authority the change will not be for the better. Anarchy will take the place of settled rule. Our Government will therefore act wisely by giving the princes and peoples of India a direct interest in the permanency of British rule, and not by rigorously executing the rule of the sword. The armies in the Native States may in the aggregate look formidable, but taking each unit by itself, it is very inconsiderable. Now, the real danger to the British Government will arise when these states will combine and make an united struggle against it. But there is no common bond of unity between them, and there will be none so long as the Paramount Power will treat them justly and generously. If they should ever combine against our Government, it would be its own fault. On the other hand the armies in the Native States are an auxilliary force in aid of the British Government. The Indian revenues do not bear the charge, while their services are always available to our Government. It would be as wise for our Government to dispense with the Native army in its own service as to abolish the armies in the Native States. The Native army may rebel, and the troops of the Native States may similarly misbehave, but fears grounded on such far fetched contingencies are necessarily womanish. So long as the British Government will pursue a policy of justice, moderation and mercy, the Indians are not the men to turn untrue to the salt they eat.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

WHEN the Greek meets the Greek then comes the tug of war. Two ex-Secretaries of State for India are now arrayed against the present Secretary of State, and so disclosures have been made which would not perhaps have otherwise seen the light. Lord Halifax asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had any objection to lay on the table of the House the dissents of Sir Erskine Perry and Sir H. Montgomery to the telegram of the 30th of September, 1875, referred to in their dissents dated the 10th and 16th of November. Lord Salisbury resisted and thereupon the Duke of Argyll delivered the following speech:

"The Duke of Argyll could not but think that his noble friend the Secretary of State for India underrated the immense importance of the refusal he proposed to sustain. He begged the House to remember what was the power of the Secretary of State for India. No other Minister in the country exercised a tenth part of the power which could be exercised by the Secretary of State for India. That Secretary held in his own hands—with the exceptions and limitations to which in a moment he would refer—all the powers which formerly were vested in the Court of Directors and in the Board of Control. That was, he held in his own hands the entire power of the Imperial Government of India. The only check which existed on that power—the only direct check—was that he could not give money grants out of the revenues of India without the assent of a majority of the Council. It had been contended that the limitation extended to this—that he must have the consent of a majority of the Council for what involved expenditure. Certainly he could not give money grants without the assent of the majority of the Council, but he suspected it would be found that the Secretary of State, of his own act, and without the assent of any one, could direct measures to be taken which might involve the expenditure of millions of money and lead to great financial embarrassment. Besides, he had all the powers which were formerly possessed by the Board of Control and the Court of Directors acting through the Secret Committee, and consequently might order wars to be undertaken, and might, as he had already observed, direct measures which would involve an expenditure of millions, and lead to great financial embarrassment. The only other check was the Imperial Cabinet, but it was impossible for the other members of the Cabinet engaged as they were with heavy business in their own Departments, to exercise any real control in respect of the Government of India, except in very rare cases especially if the Secretary of State for India happened to be a man, like his noble friend opposite, of great ability and great resolution. He asserted, then, that practically the only check was the one which his noble friend (Viscount Halifax) had brought under the notice of their lordships, and to which his noble friend gave effect in so remarkable a manner on the occasion of the amalgamation of the two armies, though of course that amalgamation was the act of the English Cabinet. The only check was the responsibility of the Minister to Parliament, and how was it possible for Parliament to exercise that check unless it was put in possession of the facts on which he had to decide? (Hear, hear.) He was at a loss to see how Parliament could make the Secretary of State responsible unless it had before it the advice tendered to him in the particular case. It was known that the despatch of the noble marquis was one in which he condemned some financial measures of Lord Northbrook and ordered the Government of India to repeal certain sources of revenue. Here, then, was the case of a Secretary of State for India ordering the repeal of a source of revenue with the probability of a deficit, and the powers so exercised by him might be exercised in almost any other matters concerning India, however important. It was reported that not only was a dissent recorded by one of the oldest and ablest members of the Council, but also by a new member. (The Marquis of Salisbury shook his head.) The noble marquis shook his head Of course he was speaking without information, and if he was in error on the point, that only showed the necessity for the information which the noble marquis was asked to give their lordships. (Hear, hear.) The noble marquis did not read the *ipsissima verba* of the telegram. The noble marquis with his *corps de bataillion* could successfully resist any motion for papers; but what would be the effect of refusing those dissents? He spoke from his own experience in the India Office when he said that there was no undue desire of the part of his distinguished friend Sir Erskine Perry and other members of the Council) to record dissents. They were anxious to support the Secretary of State and they knew that such a course would embarrass him. Well, the result would be that eminent men would not accept the office if their opinions on important matters were withheld from Parliament. Hear, hear.)

Lord Salisbury however defied the Liberal Lords, and Lord Halifax's motion accordingly fell to the ground.

Now, what is the moral of this war of words? It is this that so long as the ministry of the day commands a majority, the Indian Minister is supreme. Parliamentary Government is a farce; Parliamentary responsibility is a cypher. "The noble Marquis with his *corps de bataslion* could successfully resist any motion for papers"—said the Duke of Argyll. We say that any Indian Minister in the same position could do the same in respect of any matter. Now, is not this despotism though exercised by a Constitutional Minister worse than that of the Great Mogul? Members of both Houses of Parliament took serious objection to the Queen's new title because it implied the revival of imperial tyranny. In India we do not believe it; Victoria's rule, call her Queen or Empress, will be the same reign of law, justice and mercy, which it had hitherto been; but we do feel staggered at the attitude assumed by her present Constitutional Minister. The greatest safe-guard against abuse of authority is publicity, but we are surprised that Lord Salisbury should oppose it. His Lordship is a man of no mean ability; he is well able to defend himself, and his administration shews that he thoroghly understaads Indian politics. He possesses a strong will and has the ability to enforce it. Why should he then seek to burke discussion. However zealous he might be to maintain the supremacy of party, in the government of India he could have but one object in view, viz., the good of the people, and whatever differences of opinion might exist regarding his measures and acts, surely they would fully bear the test of publicity. If they would not bear that test, that of itself would constitute a severer censure upon him than any that might be passed by his political opponents.

Since writing the above we are glad to observe from the papers received by the last English Mail that Lord Salisbury afterwards be thought himself and gave in. He expressed his readiness to produce the substance of the telegram called for.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS, it is our firm conviction, tend to make our Government more unpopular than perhaps any other measure. A case in point has just been brought to our notice. A correspondent states that Mr. Kirkwood, the Magistrate of Chittagong, has had a rule or bye-law passed by the local municipality imposing a privy cess of about 2 ans a head. Those who have private privies of their own are directed to employ municipal mehters to clean them out, but if they do not employ these men they must have them cleaned out every 24 hours, and remove the soil some two miles outside the town. Those who have no private privies are required to have recourse to municipal latrines, but we are told that in these latrines no separate accommodation is provided for males and females,

and no distinction is made between a cooly, and, as our correspondent puts it, "a gentleman in poor circumstances." The gravamen of the complaint of the people seems to be this that in a mofussil town they are required to remove night-soil every twenty-four hours, some two miles outside the town, while the same rule is not rigidly enforced in Calcutta, and that no separate accommodation is provided in municipal latrines for males and females. The mob it would seem were much infuriated, and set fire to some municipal latrines. The Magistrate as a punitive measure, our correspondent state, has ordered several respectable gentlemen to serve as special constables and watch the municipal latrines for four hours daily! Such are the statements of our correspondent. If the facts be correct as reported by him, the Government has good reason for interference. Sanitary regulations are all very well, but they ought not to be so enforced as to make the people reek with discontent. What a handle to oppression will the new Mofussil Municipal Bill with its stringent sanitary regulations prove in the hands of over-zealous Magistrates?

Since writing the above we have received the following letter from our Correspondent:

"Yesterday there was a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners, and Honorary Magistrate, Babu Lall Chand Chowdry was *turned out by the Magistrate Mr. Kirkwood; on this two other Municipal Commissioners Mr. D. Fuller, and Babu Komolakant Sen protested stating that he (the Chairman)* had no power to turn *him out*; the Chairman then said, if Lall Chand sits he (the Chairman) must go out; Mr. Fuller next said if the Chairman did not like to sit in the committee the Vice-chairman would act for him; the Chairman then said that if Lall Chand Babu re-entered the Committee-room he would arrest him; Mr. Fuller answered that as Chairman he had no power to arrest the Municipal Commissioner, but while they were thus debating, poor Lall Chand Babu had walked up to his home, and there the matter ended.

To-day Lall Chand Babu is under trial before the Magistrate Mr. Kirkwood under Sections 117, 143, 186, 189, 353, 505.506 of the Penal Code (These summons I have copied from a summons served on a witness to appear and depose in the case to-morrow, the day fixed for hearing the case. The cause of these hasty proceedings against Lall Chand Babu seems to be that at a previous meeting of the Municipal Committee, Lall Chand Babu had opposed the passing of the bye-law about the compulsory removal of night-soil by the residents beyond the municipality under penalty of daily fines, in default, and for his (Lallchand Baboo's) informing the people (who collected by thousands outside the house where the committee sat) that the bye-law had been passed and they must pay heavy fines daily, if they did not daily remove the night soil outside the municipality. Two Municipal privies were set on fire on the following night by some incendiary and the Magistrate believes that this act was the result of Lallchand Baboo's haranguing the mob, and hence it is believed the proceedings against him."

THE SAME Correspondent thus writes to us from Chittagong:

"In the case of Mr. Webster, which was one of rioting with fire-arms, I hear that the District Superintendent of Police personally held the investigation, that defendant Mr. Webster if rumour be true confessed before him of having attacked some people, and of cutting open the Band; at which, he (Mr. Raitray) arrested Mr. Webster, but he was released by the Joint Magistrate, when brought to the station, Mr. Webster dined with the Commissioner the very night he was brought to the station, subsequently Mr. Lowis the Commissioner along with Mr. Webster went to the scene of the riot for enquiry.

Mr. Kirkwood the Magistrate next comes to the scene. He held a long proceeding censuring the District Superintendent of Police for arresting Mr. Webster, by taking the deposition of the natives only, although the District Superintendent had heard both sides, but the strongest part of Mr. Kirkwood's proceeding was that he sent copies of his letter of censure to the District Superintendent of Police, to the Commissioner, and to Messrs. Bulloch Brothers and Co., whose servant Mr. Webster was, for their information, and communication to defendant Mr. Webster.

Meanwhile the Bengal Government quoting a paragraph from the *Patriot* asked the Commissioner to send his report and the papers connected with Mr. Webster's case, and the Commissioner if I am informed aright simply on the letter of censure of the Magistrate, without even calling for an explanation from the District Superintendent of Police, forwarded a report to Government in which he also found fault with the District Superintendent of Police. Here the matter ends. May I venture to express a hope that the District Superintendent of Police will be allowed the opportunity by Government to say his say in the matter as he is fully cognisant of the facts of the case."

WE HAVE received the Fourth Report of the Hindu Family Fund. While we regret the circumstances which have led to the withdrawal of the Trustees of the Fund, calculated to bring the institution to a dead-lock, we are glad to observe that steps have been taken by the Directors to avert that calamity. They have placed the fund in the hands of the Government of India. The conditions under which the Government has undertaken the trust are contained in the following reply of Mr. Chapman, the Financial Secretary:

"In reply, I am desired to say that, while the Governor General in Council regards the establishment of this Fund with satisfaction, His Excellency in Council regrets that he must decline to sanction any measures calculated to involve the Government in responsibility for the management or solvency of the Fund.

The Government of India is, however, willing to receive the funds of the Hindu Family Annuity Fund in deposit, to authorise local treasuries to receive and account to subscriptions and donations to the Fund, and to grant simple interest, at the rate (at present 3¾ per cent) allowed on Savings Banks deposits, on the balances with the Government at credit of the Fund at the end of each month. Interest will be given from the begining of the month on all sums received into public treasuries during the month by deductions from the pay of subscribers who, being Government servants, may desire to subscribe in this way; but interest on amounts received otherwise will be calculated according to the ordinary Savings Banks rules.

As a condition of the assistance thus offered, the Governor General in Council must stipulate, in order to prevent any misconception arising in respect to the responsibilities of the Government towards the subscribers to the Fund, that the Directors shall publish, in italics, in a prominent part of every Annual Report of their proceedings, the following disclaimer:—

"As a condition of the assistance granted by the Government, the Government of India requires that it be publicly stated every year that it exercises no kind of supervision over the management of the Fund, and is in no way responsible for its solvency."

A copy of each Annual report containing this disclaimer should be forwarded to the Government of India.

The Directors will be thus responsible for the management, but the Government connection, though conditional, is calculated to impart confidence, and the facilities which the Government promises to give for the realization of subscriptions from Government servants will doubtless help the Fund. But why not make the Fund the nucleus of a Life Assurance Institution proposed by Sir Richard Temple?

THE INHABITANTS of Trichinopoly presented an address of welcome to His Highness the First Prince of Travancore on his arrival in that city. They said: "We are indeed very proud of a Hindu Prince of such rare talents and accomplishments, and we only hope that an opportunity may be afforded for the utilization of such store of information and knowledge in the Legislative Councils of any of the Presidencies. His Highness returned a suitable reply, from which we make the following extract:

"It had long been my desire to visit this part of Southern India, but the isolation in which it stood till of late with respect to Railway communication combined with minor causes, denied me that pleasure earlier. The bonds of iron which have united so many distant realms and nations of the world, have not been slow in uniting us who had remained separated by the great Western Ghauts. Let us all heartily hope that those iron bonds are simply the immediate precursors of those of friendly national intercourse of prosperity and of enlightened progress. The greater the facilities of intercommunication between British India and the Native States, the greater, I am assured, must be the mutual advantages both material and moral. If this could be postulated in general the case as between Trichinopoly and Travancore is still stronger."

The First Prince of Travancore would be an acquisition to the Governor General's Legislative Council.

IN THE address presented by the inhabitants of Masalipatam to his H. R. H. the Prince of Wales occurs the following:

The declartion of the British Government of their policy not to interfere with religious institutions and concerns, the consequent given up of the management of Temple funds and the like, and their refraining from framing necessary rules for their maintenance and up-keep have sadly ended in criminal misappropriation of good large sums provided for such munficent and religious purposes. For this we are sorely pained and our feelings are highly imbittered. And our humble solicitation is that the benign British Government may, by the good graces of God, be advised by your Highness and your august Mother to make legal provissions to set aside a part of the sum thus neglected and misused for the opening and maintenance of Sanscrit Schools, to spread Sanscrit education that is gradually *dying* out in this country but making rapid strides in Europe. We are sanguine that, by such arrangements, religious instruction can be widely imparted and notions of theism far strengthened.

The people of Masalipatam ought to have addressed this prayer to Government and not to H. R. H., who could not interfere in matters political or administrative.

THE BEHAR HERALD has heard several complaints of the pressure put upon ryots for the recovery of Water-rates in connection with the Soan Canals. Our contemporary says that consequent on the cessation of rains in October the people adjoining the Canals applied to the Canal Officers for water, but it was unfortunately supplied long after it was wanted, or not until the crops had withered away. The Canal Officers now demand the price of the water at Rs. 2-8 a bigha; but the ryots, on the other hand, say that the water was of no use whatever to them, it having been supplied too late. This is the complaint everywhere. Water is not supplied when it is wanted, and the ryots are taxed for it. Will the new Irrigation Act remedy this evil?

IS THERE something in the weather? The following scenes at the High Court of Madras are reported in the local papers:

Scene No. 1.

An application came on, on Wednesday, before Mr. Justice Holloway with reference to the return of papers in a suit in which Mr. J. O. Wright had appeared in the first instance, Mr. Mayer next, Mr. P. B. Gordon after him, and Mr. P. Smith at the time of the application for the plaintiff. Mr. Gordon objected to giving up the papers asked for by Mr. Smith on the ground that Mr. Wright's costs had not been paid. Mr. Smith contended that as Mr. Wright had asked for no undertaking from the Attorney to whom he delivered the papers at to payment of his costs, it must be taken that he had waived them.

Mr. Justice Holloway—In this case I do not think it can be said that Wright has lost his lien on the papers. The number of applications of this kind which come before the Court are perfectly disgraceful———

Mr. P. B. Gordon, interrupting.—I have practised in this Court for a number of years, and my conduct has never up to this time been impugned. If the term disgraceful is applied to me———

Mr. Justice Holloway.—I won't hear you, Sir. I won't be replied to. Sit down, Sir, sit down.

Mr. P. B. Gordon.—I must ask to be allowed to mention———

Mr. Justice Holloway angrily.—Sit down, Sir, I tell you. Hold your tongue, Sir.

Mr. Gordon seeing that it was useless his endeavouring urther to be heard, collected his papers and left the Court

Mr. Gordon is said to be a well-known attorney of the Madras High Court and highly respected.

Scene No. 2.

On Wednesday last during the hearing of a certain suit brought by Messrs. Lecot and Co; before Mr. Justice Kerman, the defendant had been examined and cross-examined, and was about to leave the witness box, when the learned Judge said he wished to put few questions to the defendant.

I appeared in this case that the defendant had signed a certain contract the terms of which were certainly very stringent, and defendant was desirous of making ont that when he signed the contract it had not been properly explained to him, and that he did not properly understand its stringent terms. His Lordship began to examine the defendant, as to whether he had informed his soliciter of these circumstances, and on defendant answering the question evasively, His Lordship reheated the question and was pressing defendant for an answer when

Mr. Advocate-General said.—I think, my Lord, the communications of defendant with his solicitor are privileged, and that the question is one which your Lordship ought not to put. Kerman, J.—I never heard such an objection.

Mr. Advocate-General.—I make it under the Evidence Act. (Reads Sections.)

Kerman, J.—Sit down, Mr. Advocate General. I am perfectly astonished that any professional gentleman should raise such an objection. I overrule it.

What next and next?

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following letter:

"You are no doubt aware how about a year or two ago the late Dr. Goldstucker denounced in his usual forcible way the inaccuracy of the current English translations of the original Sanscirt works on Hindu Law, though the fate of that law depends entirely on the quality of those translations, they being the basis on which our law is administered, and the judges of the highest tribunal, ignoring one and all what is contained in the original Sanscrit, never caring how far the translation is faithful to the original. Now when Dr. Goldstucker's diatribe first appeared, I did not at the time appreciate the full truth of his remarks; for I had never before read Hindu law with the assistance and comparison of the English translations. At present, being in the profession I am naturally curious to see what these translations have done in the way of representing Hindu law; and if I tell you that it is impossible for one who knows Sanscrit to compare these translations with the original without losing his patience, I hope I shan't be set down for an arrogant and presumptuous person, who dares raise his voice against the time-honored names of Colebrooke and Sutherland and Wilson and so forth. The task of comparing the original with the translation I almost intend to give up in despair, as it would hardly promote one's study of the subject to lose his temper every now and then. At the same time I know full well that were I to make public what I am forced to feel on this matter, I should, as a Bengali scholar finding fault with my English predecessors, would be at once knocked on the head. I am even afraid that any such fault-finding disposition, if known would make me a marked man, and would hardly tend to my professional well-being, as I find it to be the case with Mr. Montriou, whose only fault consists in his exceeding outspokenness.

I have therefore proposed to myself a plan of issuing emandations of the current translations of Hindu law anonymously, if I meet with the requisite help. Now, you know very well that the sale of any such work must be as limited can well

be and publishes are none to be had. If, therefore, the project meets with your sympathy and if you think that your journal could spare a column a week for such a purpose, I should gladly undertake the task of slowly and gradually publishing emendations of the translations which there already are, and versions of new works never before translated, along with a reprint of the original text in Devanagri or Bengali character, as may be convenient.

I must in conclusion say that the project which I am here proposing is a more selfish one than anything of material importance to our country's welfare. Our country is interested only in the law being settled, not in its being rightly or wrongly administered in conformity to the old orthodox principles. This at least is my view in the matter—but as all do not think in that way, my project, if properly accomplished, might be of some use.

Yours sincerely,
KRISHNA KAMAL BHATTACHARJEE.

We are willing to give our learned correspondent a column every week, but we fear it will be a very slow and tiresome process. Far better it would be if he would start a serial and issue it in monthly parts. Such a serial would be handy and convenient for reference.

THE PLEADERS of the District Court of 24-Pergunnahs have voted an address and portrait to Mr. Beaufort. Mr. Beaufort made a graceful reply from which we make the following extract:

"It is 38½ years since I came to this country; that is to say, I have spent all the years of my life in India; and during this long period I have lived on terms of friendship and familiarity with the many native gentlemen whose acquaintance I have made. During the years which may yet remain to me in another land, I shall ever cherish the remembrance of the friends whom I leave in India, and among them be assured that the gentlemen of this Bar will hold a prominent place. The words which you have now addressed to me persuade me that you will remember me with an equally kind feeling, forgetting the many shortcomings of which I am but too conscious, and bearing in mind only that I tried to do my duty and that I regarded you as friends with whom it was a pleasure to be associated."

We wish Mr. Beaufort a safe voyage home, long life and happiness.

THE FRIENDS of the late Babu Ramchunder Mitter will be glad to learn that the fund for his memorial is in a forward state. The following resolution has been passed by the Memorial Committee:

"Resolved that the Subscription list in aid of the Ram Chunder Mitter Memorial Fund be brought to a close and that the amount realized be devoted to the object in the first instance of a marble bust with pedestal and inscription with an oil portrait in addition of such size as the funds may allow the Committee to obtain.

Resolved further that the above resolution be circulated for the information of all the other members of the Committee who were not present at the meeting."

Nothing will give us greater pleasure than to see the likeness of our lamented friend in monumental marble. Subscriptions will be received by Babu Koylaschunder Bose, Secretary to the Bethune Society.

THE RESOLUTION of the Lieutenant Governor on the working of the Contagious Diseases' Act enjoining greater vigour is bearing fruit. The *Indian Mirror* reports an Act XIV case, which shews how ready are the Police to abuse their power. We give the facts as reported by our contemporary:

"It was a case which was prosecuted under the Contagious Diseases' Act, the prosecutors being a Mahomedan Inspector and a Jamedar, and the defendants, two helpless females, one of them being a married woman, and the other being under the sole protection of one person. On the night of Monday last, the prosecutors entered the defendants' house by force and ruthlessly dragged them out, saying that they had carried on the business of common prostitutes without having first registered themselves. It may here be worthy of remark that the house in which these women were arrested, is not a registered brothel, it was admitted by the Inspector before the Magistrate, though before the Deputy Commissioner the Inspector deliberately and falsely stated that the house was a registered brothel. When arrested, the helpless women, with tears rolling down their cheeks, said that they were respectable persons that they never practised such filthy and abominable profession, and that they would sooner sacrifice their lives than be common prostitutes. Their tears, their cries, their protestations, though capable of melting any heart, whoever hard, were of no avail in this instances; and they were triumphantly hurried away to the local Thannah. Here their miseries commenced. Arrested at about 8 P. M., they were detained till after midnight, when they were released on Thanah bail. What took place during this unnecessary long interval, what influence was brought to bear on the unfortunate women to induce them to confess, what threats of bodily injury were held out, it may, perhaps, not be safe to mention, as none but the victims themselves can tell their own tale, their friends and relatives not being allowed to accompany them inside the Thanah. But fortunately the cruel farce, as subsequently enacted, of extorting a confession, was witnessed at the Police compound by several respectable persons who signed a written complaint, and handed it to the defendants' Pleader for presentation to the Deputy Commissioner. Though released on Thanah Bail at midnight to make their appearance the following day at 10 o'clock, they were brought to the Thanah in the early morning, and, afer being detained there till midday they were brought to the Police compound. The oracles were worked in an open room in which the Inspector has a small office, the spokesman being the well-known Jamadar appointed under Act XIV. of 1868. Entering this room, the defendants' Pleader asked the Inspector to be allowed to have an interview with the women, but the request was flatly refused, the Inspector stating that the women had admitted having practised the profession of common prostitutes, and were willing to register themselves, and that if an interview were now granted, they would perhaps change their minds. In the meantime, four men, who had witnessed what had taken place, wrote out and signed a complaint against the Jamadar for presentation to the Deputy Commissioner. The complaint ran as follows: "The Jamadar under Act XIV, said to the two women in order to extort a confession of being common prostitutes, and to get them to register themselves: You had better confess and write your names. If you don't I'll send you to the Alipur Jail. There you will get a severe flogging with the cane. Write your names, and nothing will happen to you, but you will be released at once. If you don't confess and register yourselves, rest assured that if I don't put you under the Act, I will not keep this beard." The names of those who sign the above complaint are as follows, and we produce them for obvious reasons: Bisto Churn Mozumdar, Miah Jan, Mohurrum, and Azimuddin Bariwala. The last persons, under his own signature, makes another complaint, which is as follows. "The Jamadar also told me: You had better say that these women are prostitutes. If you don't say, and if this case is dismissed, I will put you into trouble." The above two complaints were put into the Pleader's hand for presentation to the Deputy Commissioner. Now comes the most important part of the whole business. Brought before the Deputy Commissioner, the two women are fromally infromed of the charge brought against them. They say (to the utter surprise of the Pleader and their sorrowing relatives). "Yes; *huzur* we are common prostitutes. We have been practising this profession for sometime." The Deputy Commissioner.—Do you wish to register yourselves?

The women.—"Yes, *huzur*."

The Pleader looked astounded, as any 'awyar would have looked; and a triumphant smile played upon the face of the Inspector. In the meantime, The Deputy Commissioner recorded the admission of the women, and ordered them to be registered.

The Pleader.—I am instructed, Sir, to appear for these women, and to bring certain facts to your notice, I am sure will give me a hearing.

The Deputy (after a pause).—But these women don't recognise you. They don't know whether you are their Pleader. Besides, they have admitted their offence, and wish to be registered.

The Pleader.—True, they don't know me. And what is the reason? The Inspector refused to allow me to have an interview with them. I have been engaged by their relatives. The Police have acted in a most arbitrary and oppressive way in this matter. They have obtained the women's confession of the crime and their consent to register themselves, by means of coercion and threats of injury. This is a course of proceeding which no man could for a moment countenance. I hold in my hand a complaint signed by four respectable persons as to the doings of the Jemadar. Will you allow me to read it?

The Deputy.—I will take no notice of the complaint. I can't allow you to read it. The women have confessed their guilt before me, and they consent to register themselves.

The Pleader.—I submit Sir, that the confession is made through fear. My instructions are that the case may be sent up before a Magistrate.

The Deputy.—I am always lenient with women of this class. When they are caught plying their trade without having first registered themselves, I never send them up before a Magistrate, if they agree to register themselves. If you wish, I'll send them up before a Magistrate.

The Pleader;—Yes, Sir. That's most desirable. But as the confession made before you is sure to be put in evidence, I think it my duty to request you to ask these women whether the cofession is made of their own free will and pleasure, or whether any coercion or threat of injury has been used.

The Deputy:—Very well, I'll put the question.

The question was clearly put to them, and they replied as clearly that the confession was extorted out of them. They emphatically denied having ever been prostitutes, and they said that they would sooner give up their lives than be prostitutes. Before the Deputy Commissioner they made the confession through fear, as the Jemadar had threatened them, and here they related the threats.

The Jemadar stood aghast.

The Deputy Commissioner, after a long pause, ordered the Inspector to make further inquires into the matter, and to bring up the women the following day.

The Pleader informed the Court that the Inspector had detained the women in the Thanah most unnecessarily, although they were on bail. They were brought early in the morning, and kept till this hour, and no food was allowed to be given them. The Pleader hoped that this would not occur again, but that the women would be released without any delay, as the surety was present.

On Wednesday morning the Inspector again brought up the women before the Deputy Commissioner and said that he had got a Native who had given medicine to one of the women for a contagious disease.

The Deputy (to Pleader)—I think it best that the case should be sent up before a Magistrate, as it is very desirable that the matter should be fully inquired into.

The Pleader:—That's just what we want.

The case was accordingly sent up. The women denied the charge. The Inspector went into the box, and said that he prosecuted on information. Three witnesses were brought for the prosecution, and their evidence was so unsatisfactory that the Magistrate dismissed the case without calling on the defence to enter into their case. The witnesses turned out to be sailors' *dalals*, having no better occupation, and they could not explain how the Police managed to get them as witnesses, though they visited the women, as they alleged, once or twice only, and lived far away. In the meantime, the doctor who gave the medicine, evidently after hearing the cross-examination of the Inspector, was *non est*. The Magistrate remarked that this was an entirely trumped up case, and that it had never before been his lot to try a case in which the evidence was so unsatisfactory.

The Pleader for the defence observed that he regretted very much that the case had been dismissed at that stage, as that debarred him from making some remarks which he intended making, and which would show the conduct of the prosecutors towards these unfortunate women.

The *denoument* of this sad and disgraceful affair now remains to be told. After the case was dismissed, the witnesses whom the Inspector had cited, seized the women in the Police compound, and after assaulting them ran away, thus showing the feeling with which the present prosecution was got up.

It remains to be seen what notice the Lieutenant Governor will take of the conduct of the Policemen. Is this the way the moral agency of Act XIV to be worked?

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
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,, Ombicca Churn Roy Chowdry, Seetna	10	0	0
,, Rojoney Kanto Chatterjee, Jamalpore	5	0	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*May* 3, 1876.

GENERAL.—*The 24th April* 1876.—Baboo Nobinkrishna Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Poonee on leave, is allowed leave for two months, under Sections 3 and 14, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 9th December last.

The 27th April 1876.—Major Frederick Collingridge, Commandant of the Behar Mounted Rifles, Volunteer Corps, is allowed leave of absence for seven months on private affairs, with effect from the 5th proximo.

Moulvi Azharul Huq, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Gopalgunge Division of the Saran District, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

Mr. F. G. Millett, C.S., reported his departure from India on furlough on the 21st instant.

Mr. Charles James O'Donnell, M.A., Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the district of Dinagepore. This cancels the appointment of Mr. A. W. Mackie to that district, notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th instant.

In supersession of previous orders, Mr. Andrew Wallace Mackie, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is posted to the district of Purneah.

The 28th April 1876.—Lieutenant J. F. Rivett-Carnac, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Lohardugga, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to appear before a Medical Board preparatory to proceeding on furlough, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties.

The 29th April 1876.—The services of Mr. Thomas Cardy Mitchell, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Purneah, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. John Reginald Hand, Assistant Settlement Officer, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for two and a half months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st May next.

Moulvie Shere Ali, Sub-Deputy Collector, First Grade, is appointed to act as an Assistant Settlement Officer in the Sonthal Pergunnahs during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. R. Hand, or until further orders.

The 1st May 1876.—The following officers reported their departure from India on furlough on the dates mentioned against their names, viz.—

Mr. A. B. Falcon, C.S.—21st April 1876.
,, R. Cornish, C.S.—21st April 1876.

The 2nd May 1876.—Baboo Rakhal Das Haldar, First Special Commissioner, Chota Nagpore Tenures' Act, having rejoined his duties on the forenoon of the 17th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 25th March 1875 is cancelled.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the Zoological Garden at Alipore, viz.—

Major R. C. Sterndale. | Mr. S. A. Stewart.

POLICE.—*The 27th April* 1876.—Mr. F. A. Dawson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mozufferpore, is allowed furlough for one year, under Section 7, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Mr. Oswald B. Wood, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Mr. Charles Armstrong Fisher, Assistant Superintendent of Police, recently posted to Dinagepore, is appointed to act in the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police from the date on which he joins his appointment.

The 29th April 1876.—Mr. H. Dawson, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, is allowed extension of leave without pay from 27th March 1876 to the date of rejoining his present appointment.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*The 1st May* 1876.—The services of the Rev. E. Jermyn, Chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta, and of the Medical College Hospital, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

The Rev. F. F. Mazuchelli, Chaplain, Hazareebagh, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days to enable him to appear before the Medical Board at the Presidency preparatory to proceeding on furlough, with effect from 1st June 1876.

EDUCATION.—*The 27th April* 1876.—Mr. C. B. Clarke, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Rajshahye Circle, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 25rd June 1876, or any later date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. A. W. Croft, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Behar Circle, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Inspector of Schools, Rajshahye Circle, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. B. Clarke, or until further orders.

The Rev. T. Evans is appointed to be a member of the District School Committee of Lohardugga, *vice* Rev. J. C. Whitley, who has left the district

The 28th April 1876.—Mr. J. A. Hopkins, C.S., Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, on furlough, is appointed to be Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle.

Baboo Bhoodeb Mookerjee, Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, on leave, is appointed to be Inspector of Schools, Western Circle.

The 29th April 1876.—Baboo Tarini Kumar Ghose, B A, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to be a member of, and Secretary to, the District School Committee at Dacca, *vice* Mr. W. R. Millar, transferred

Moonshie Ram Prokash Lal, Head Master, Bhagulpore Normal School, is appointed to officiate as Third Grade Deputy Inspector of Schools in the Patna District during the period of Syud Abdulla's suspension, or until further orders.

The 1st May 1876.—Mr. F. J. Rowe, Professor, Hooghly College, is allowed leave for five months, under Section 15 of the Civil Leave Code from the 15th instant or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding five days under Section 18 (*a*).

MEDICAL.—*The 26th April* 1876.—Surgeon R. N. Molly, Surgeon, 40th Regiment, is appointed to the medical charge of the Lock Hospital at Dum-Dum with effect from the date on which he may relieve Surgeon Connolly.

Advertisements.

FOR SALE

Notice is hereby given that the proprietory right of the minor B bu Durga Das Rakhit under the Court of Wards in the District of Midnapur to the under mentioned Patni situate in the District of Midnapur will be put up to sale for the liquidation of his debts at the Midnapur Collectorate on the 30th June 1876 corresponding with 17th Asar Friday 1283 B. S. 18th Asar 1283 Amli under Board's sanction obtained in accordance with the provisions of Section 68 Act IV B. C. 1870.

The purchasers of the Estate will be subject to the undermentioned conditions of sale.

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UNODA PERSAD BANERJEE,
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The 4th May 1876.

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NOTICE.

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Any contributions in aid of this memorial will be thankfully received by—

Dwarka Nath Chuckerbutty
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Hooghly the 26th April, 1876.

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Under the permission of the Government of Bengal, the undersigned intends to publish in Bengali a weekly journal called the *Bangala Rajkeeya Gazettee* from the 1st of May 1876. This paper will contain all the articles of the Government Statistical Reporter, extracts of editorials from the vernacular news papers, besides news of the week.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

CALCUTTA :—MONDAY, MAY 8, 1876.

LOCAL.

BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-fourth annual general meeting of the British Indian Association was held at the Hall of the Association on Saturday, 29th April 1876, *at* 4-30 P. M.

Raja Ramanath Tagore Bahadur, C. S. I., President in the chair.

The Committee submitted the following report of their operations for the past year :

(*This report will be published separately.*)

The Committee also submitted a statement of the accounts of the past year.

Babu Joygopal Sen moved that the report of the Committee be received and adopted, and that the accounts of the past year be passed.

Babu Ashutosh Dhur seconded the motion.

Dr. Rajendralala Mitra had much pleasure in congratulating the members present on the twenty-fourth anniversary of the Association. It was highly gratifying for him to note that the Association had laboured so usefully and so well for a quarter of a century, and had attained an age, which in human life indicated the era of the greatest vigour, best fitted for the most arduous undertakings. The practice of looking back at stated times on the past career of a man's life was a salutary one ; it enabled people to note what they had done and what they had left undone, to learn their faults of omission and commission, to know what they had to be satisfied with and what to repent for. Many a golden youth would have been saved from ruin and degradation if he had annually made a reckoning of how deep he had dipped into his pockets. In the case of corporations and associated bodies this process of looking back was of the utmost importance It was an old saying, and as true as it was old that, what was every body's business was no body's business. The tendency always was to shirk work, to leave to others what should be done by one's ownself, and unless there were frequent looking-back, and periodical reviews, things were sure to be neglected, or to be done in a half-hearted perfunctory way that could only lead to failure. Anniversary meeting and annual reports afforded very fitting opportunities for such reviews. They did not come too frequently to convert the reports into mere formalities, nor at too long intervals to allow serious mischief to take place within the interim. The admirable report just read to the meeting afforded a fitting illustration of this remark. It gives an excellent summary of the operations of the past year, and ample materials to compare the work of last with those of previous years, to show how the Association was progressing and where it needed amendment. Some captious people had of late said that the Association was growing old and effete. In his own individual case the speaker found the remark to be but too true, certain it was that his hearing of late had become dull, and he required the aid of spectacles to get through his morning papers. Had he been an Archbishop of Granada his Secretary Gil Blas would have probably warned him against new sermons, but being no Archbishop and having no Secretary he had not yet received that intimation. The case was however entirely different as regards the Association. The Association was then in the heyday of youth and vigour and strength and the report showed that it had worked in a manner, worthy of its age and strength, and no associated body in India had done better. Every scheme of law connected with the welfare of the people, every Government measure of importance legislative or executive, every undertaking or occurrence bearing upon the well-being of the community had engaged its attention, and elicited remarks, observations and action which had borne most desirable fruit. To say this was doubtless to say what had been the case uniformly for the last five and twenty years ; but that showed that in their associated capacity the members had yet evinced no symptom of age or failing. The position of the Association was that of a Vigilance Committee watching the action of the Government towards the people and serving as the mouth-piece of the people by representing their wants, wishes and feelings to Government, and this was by no means a pleasant one. It was as troublesome and ticklish as walking on a knife's edge with Scylla on the one hand and Charybdis on the other. If the Association did not warmly take up every thing legislative and administrative in behalf of those whose unpaid representative it professed to be, they complained bitterly and called it all sorts of names, and if it did go up to Government with advice and opinion on every subject, a good many officers of Government and even a large section of the European public dubbed it a Committee of grievance mongers, of factions oppositionists, of intolerable busy-bodies, and what not. Besides that, occupying very different stand-points, the Government officers and the members of the Association could not behold things in the same light. A reverend gentleman, a friend of the speaker, once told him, in reply to an objection to pay for two pages when the matter printed covered only one page, "my dear sir, we have no paper in stock which has only one side," and what was true of paper was equally true of all other things. Of every administrative question there were always two sides of which from the peculiarity of their respective positions the Government could only see the front, and the people the back, and the shield which the Government always took to be of gold appeared to the people as unmitigated base metal, and those who took upon themselves to give expression to the opinion so formed often appeared in a bad light—not as the mouth-piece of the people bringing to the knowledge of the Governors the wants, wishes, and opinions of the governed, but as individual malcontents who were viciously disposed and inclined always to oppose the views of Government. It must be said to the honor of Viceroys, Governors and many high officials that they fully understood the position of the Association and of individuals in such cases, and offered every encouragement to those through whom the sentiments of the native public could be ascertained. But there were others, both at high places and at the heads of municipalities and corporations whose idle impatience or innate haughtiness, or arrogance of rank and power, could not brook contradiction from the people of this country, or listen to expositions of views which did not sort with their own preconceived ideas. Having seen the golden side of the shield they cannot possibly bear to be told that there may be iron even on the other side of the armour. With them all who talk of base metal talk treason—they are obstructives, captious oppositionists, rebels fit to be hung by the nearest tree. In truth, such people do not oppose Government but help Government even as Her Majesty's Opposition does in Parliament—to elicit the views of its subjects and to shape its course so as to avoid mistakes and render its measures most beneficial to the people. And the Association had this credit on its side that what the opposition in Parliament did for the sake of office the Association did solely and exclusively for the sake of good Government. But for all that official human nature was no other than ordinary human nature, and flattery and apkawasteism always told upon it more effectually than contradiction and assertion of individuality. The speaker felt that he had suffered very much in his worldly prospects by not understanding this fact thoroughly, and that the Association by doing its duty and pointing out the character of its side of the shield did also suffer was a well-known fact. But at the same time the only proper course for the Association was to follow that which it had hitherto followed—that straight course of duty, which required it to serve as the interpreter of the people to Government and of Government to the people, and this it should do with the sole object of securing good Government without any fear of consequences, or any sinister view of favour. It should always, invariably, and on all fitting occasions say its say modestly, respectfully, and constitutionally, but at the same time firmly and unflinchingly. It can justify its existence solely by so doing, and will well deserve to be abolished when it failed to do so. Some obloquy, some misrepresentation, some abuse it must be prepared to withstand, idle impatience and official arraogance will always denounce it as meddlesome and obstructive, but there was always a sufficient number of men in high places who were willing to consult the wishes, wants and feelings of the people, and from such men the Association is sure to have its due for its honesty, straightforwardness and disinterested devotion to duty, and what was true of the Asociation collectively was equally true of the members individually. They could often serve their own ends—obtain situations for themselves or their relatives, favours and smiles from men in power, honours and rewards from high quarters, by adopting the policy of apkawaste and johukam, but by subscribing for the sake of a radiant smile or hearty shake of the hand to every thing they hear from men in power without reference to the peculiar exigencies and condition of the people of this country, they will betray the interests of their fellow-men, forfeit the respect of the good, deprive themselves of the approbation of their conscience, and in every way render themselves unworthy of the position they hold in society. They had the choice of smiles and exerts at the cost of sacrificing the interests of the nation of all that is most sacred on the one side, and the cause of truth, justice and one's country, but no smiles on the other, and he hoped they would find no difficulty in making up their mind as to which to choose.

Motion put and carried.

Babu Ashutosh Dhur said that it was not sufficient to adopt the report of the Committee The members of the Association were under deep obligation to the Committee for the industry, ability, and zeal with which they had discharged their duties and represented the important and varied interests committed to their charge. He was glad to find the finances of the Association in a healthy condition. At first it would appear from the accounts of the Association laid on the table that the receipts and disbursements were evenly balanced, but on looking to the stock of Government securities belonging to the Association he found that Rs. 2.000 had been invested this year, as indeed there had been similar investments annually for the last few years. This was a very gratifying circumstance, and shewed how carefully and judiciously were the finances managed by the Committee. The usefulness of such a body as this not only depended upon the intelligence, public spirit, and judgment with which its proceedings were conducted, but also upon the judicious management of its pecuniary resources. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the financial condition of the Association, and he was of opinion that their best thanks were due to the Committee for their valuable services. He would accordingly move—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be tendered to the Committee for their useful and valuable services."

Mr. Heerjeebhai Manickji Rustomji seconded the motion.

Carried.

Babu Bejoykissen Mookerjea moved that the following gentlemen be elected office-bearers for the current year :

Raja Rommanath Tagore Bahadoor C. S. I.,—*President*
Babu Degumber Mitter C. S. I. } *Vice-Presidents*
Hon'ble Raja Narendrakrishna Bahadoor } *Vice-Presidents*
Raja Suttyanund Ghosal Bahadoor } *Vice-Presidents*
Raja Harendrakrishna Bahadoor } *Vice-Presidents*

Members of the Committee.

Raja Rajendranarain Deb Bahadoor
Babu Joykissen Mookerjea
" Pearychand Mitter
Dr. Rajendralala Mitra
Babu Doorgachurn Law
" Debender Mullick
" Rommanath Law
" Jodulal Mullick
Raja Promothonath Roy Bahadoor
Nowab Ameer Ali Bahadoor
Babu Punnalal Seal
" Chunderkant Mookerjea
" Krishnamohun Mullick
" Grishchunder Ghose
Kumar Grishchunder Sing Bahadoor
Babu Soobuldas Mullick
" Pearymohun Mookerjea
" Tarreenychurn Banerjee
" Dwarkanath Mullick
Hon'ble Mir Mohamed Ali
Kumar Kantichunder Singh Bahadoor
Babu Norendranath Sen
Nowab Ahmed Ali Bahadoor
Babu Sreenath Das
Mr. Heerjbhai Manickjee Rustomjee Esq.
Raja Jotendromohun Tagore Bahadoor,—*Honry. Secretary.*
Hon'ble Kristodas Pal,—*Assistant Secretary.*

Babu Oodoy Chund Dutt seconded the motion.

Carried.

The name of the under-metioned was next submitted for election.

Babu Gobind Chunder Dutt, zemindar, Dacca, proposed by Raja Jotendra Mohun Tagore Bahadoor, and seconded by Babu Dwarkanath Mullick.

After the ordinary business of the meeting was brought to a close Babu Degumber Mitter C. S. I. spoke to the following effect :

Among the subjects noticed in the annual report of the Committee, you will doubtless have observed that several important Bills of the Bengal Council occupied their attention. Representations were duly made by the Committee, and the discussions which ensued in the Council shewed that the arguments addressed whether in or out of the Council were listened to with patience and attention, and had their due weight in the deliberations of the Council. I feel certain that I simply anticipate you when I say that the Committee's thanks are eminently due to Babu Kristodas Pal for the ability, knowledge and breadth of mind with which he discussed all questions before the Council, elucidating the views and opinions, and representing the wants and wishes of all classes of the people, and not of this or that section. The last session of the Bengal Council was certainly one of the most important in the history of Bengal legislation, but other important questions as would appear from the last statement of the Lieutenant Governor, would be laid before it next session, and they will of course receive due attention from this Association.

By far the most important question likely to engage the attention of the Bengal Council next session is the amendment of the Rent Acts of 1859 and 1869 with regard to the determination of rates of rent payable by occupancy ryots. The last *Calcutta Gazette* contains a valuable minute of H. H. the Lieutenant Governor on this subject. I fully agree with His Honor that while a new status has been given to a large number of ryots which they had never possessed before, nothing definite was provided in the law for the determination of the rate of rent payable by them as compared with what was payable by those who did not enjoy that status. The principle upon which His Honor recommends the adjustment of rent of that class of tenants, viz., the fixing it at the market rate for the time being *minus* a certain deduction in consideration of the occupancy right, is both fair and equitable.

This is not the time nor the place to discuss the details of the scheme proposed by His Honor. I may, however, remark in passing that so far as I have been able to form an opinion the graduated scale propounded in His Honor's minute besides suggesting new causes of dispute and litigation will I am afraid have the effect practically of exempting from enhancement the rents of the occupancy ryots of 30 and 40 years' standing, inasmuch as the difference between the competitive rate and the rate at which the occupancy ryots pay their rent is seldom over 25 to 30 per cent, except where the zemindar had neglected to exercise his right of enhancement for a considerable number of years. The alternative scheme enunciated in His Honor's minute is I am afraid open to still greater objections. His Honor suggests that when the competitive rate cannot be satisfactorily ascertained, one-fifth of the gross produce of the land of a non-occupancy ryot should be held as the equivalent of the competitive rate ; and the occupancy ryot's rent should as a matter of course be fixed after deduction made therefrom according to the graduated scale proposed by His Honor. I need not tell you, gentlemen, that as a matter of fact one-half the gross produce is still the competitive rate in different parts of the country, and do not therefore hesitate to hazard an opinion that there are few estates in the permanently settled districts of Bengal, the rental of which if admitted on the principle adverted to, will not fall considerably short of the revenue payable for them. With these remarks I would recommend that these important points be discussed in Committee, and a representation be addressed to the Bengal Government on the subject.

Babu Joykissen Mookerjea said :

I beg to draw the attention of the meeting to the necessity of our moving the Government for an amendment of the rent law. The experience of several years has shown both to the zemindars and the ryots that the tendency of the existing rent law has been to create a confusion of their relative rights and to foster litigation between them. The Agrarian Disturbance Act will be only a very partial remedy if any for the evil, and it will be seen from Sir Richard Temple's recent minute on the subject that no one is more alive to the necessity of an amendment of the rent law than His Honor himself. His Honor has dwelt in his minute on the difficult question of enhancement of rent. It is a subject which will doubtless engage our earnest consideration, but I would humbly advise my friends to hesitate before giving their support to the principle and details of the proposition which the Lieutenant Governor has propounded. However objectionable the rule of evidence laid down in Sections 3 and 4 of Act 8 of 1869 may be they recognise the undoubted right of the zemindar to enhance the rents of all jummahs which have not been held at an uniform rate of rent from the time of the Permanent Settlement, but Sir Richard Temple's proposition would give a death blow to that right by declaring all tenures held at an uniform rate of rent for more than 40 years protected from enhancement. It should be our endeavour to point out that it is utterly impossible for a landholder who has derived his title at a revenue or Putny sale to adduce old collection papers and other documents to show that the rent of a jumma was altered or that the jummah itself was created at a time subsequent to the Permanent Settlement and that the *onus* of proving the condition on which exemption from enhancement is guaranteed by law should be thrown on the party who claims the exemption. The determination of rates at which rents should be enhanced is a question of no less difficulty which should engage our attention. The discussions on the Agrarian Disturbance Bill have placed before us views and opinions on this subject which will materially assist us in submitting a definite proposal for the consideration of Government. In connection with the subject we should prominently bring to the notice of Government the fact that a large majority of enhancement suits are discussed by the courts on the ground of want of proof of service of notice. Now, it is well-known that these notices are served by the Collector and that the zemindars have all possible reasons to assist the Collector in the work. In consequence, however, of the proof of service being required at the time of the trial of the enhancement suit several months after the service, the statements of the Collectorate peons as to the details of the service of the process might very naturally vary and appear suspicious in the eyes of the Court. All complaints on this head might be set at rest if proof of service be taken by the Collector immediately after the service and his proceeding be declared final.

With regard to the collection of rent the provisions of the existing law are equally defective. The time allowed to the zemindars for suits for arrears of rent leaves them no choice but to put their ryots to the expense and harassment of suits in court, even at a time when the condition of the ryots might be much reduced by illness, drought or inundation. Zemindars who are disposed to show forbearance to their ryots find that they must do so to their own cost. The term of 12 years formerly allowed for suits for arrears of rent might be deemed objectionable, but it would not be unreasonable if the time at present allowed be extended to six years. Another circumstance which frequently but most unjustly places obstacles in the way of recovery of arrears of rent is the difficulty of determining the parties whom to sue for such arrears. In numerous cases the ryots try to keep the zemindar at bay by pleading that he has a co-sharer in the holding resident at a distant place, that the holding is not in his possession but that of his wife or sister, or that he has transferred it to a third party. The principle which guides the courts in the

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decision of such questions is very uncertain and the rule by which the courts determine whether a zemindar has recognised a particular person as his tenant or not is still more so. The receipt of rent from a stranger by the Gomasta without the authority or the knowledge of the zemindar is reckoned to be sufficient evidence of recognition of such stranger as his ryot and is deemed enough to subject the zemindar to a dismissal of his claim if he sues for arrears the ryot whose name is in his sherista. The law which enjoins the registration of all successions and transfers in the case of the holders of intermediate tenures should be extended to all classes of ryots. The provisions regarding the distraint of crops for arrears of rent likewise require amendment. The refusal of the courts to allow distraint of crops for arrears of rent simply on the ground that those crops were raised by the sub-lessee, mortgagee or assignee of the tenant and not by the tenant himself shows how very poor is the Zemindar's security for his rent and how very easily one of his fundamental rights might be rendered useless by the action of the Courts I shall allude next to the provisions for the execution of decrees for rent. The law requires the landholder to attach and bring to sale the moveable property of the defaulter before his land can be attached and sold. One fails to see the wisdom of such a provision. It burdens the ryots with heavy expenses of attachment and sale, while even in the very few cases in which a ryot has moveable property outside his house, the proceeds of the sale barely cover its expences. It would be well for all parties concerned if decree-holders are allowed the choice of executing their decrees in the best way they think proper for the speedy realisation of their dues. The sale of ryotty tenures for arrears of rent at the end of each year would very likely secure punctuality in the payment of rent and it would be but just to the landholders, if they were allowed to recover their rents in the same prompt and summary way in which the revenues and rents of their estates and Putny Taluqs were realised.

The next subject to which I wish to draw the attention of the meeting is the "Indian Legislation Bill." It is a bill full of misgivings for the future. That the Secretary of State should have the power which he at present enjoys of vetoing a law passed by the Indian Legislature is reasonable enough, but that he should have the power, as contemplated by the bill in question, of vetoing any portion or portions of an Indian statue is liable to grave objections. The particular section of the law which the Secretary of State might choose to veto might be the only safeguard or as the *Patriot* calls it, "the backbone" of the law in the eyes of the Indian community, and striking it out from the statue might therefore render it worse than useless. In another part of the bill it proposes to vest the Indian Legislature with powers over the High Courts which cannot but be injurious. If the bill passes into law the High Courts will lose half the dignity and respect they at present enjoy, and people will have much of their confidence shaken in the independence of Courts which are so much under the control of the local Legislature. I think that on these two points the bill in question will most materially affect our interests and I beg that the Committee will take prompt steps for moving Parliament to put off the reading of the bill for six months to enable the people of India to submit their objections regarding the same.

Some conversations then ensued as to the disadvantage in which the Indian community were placed in respect of Parliamentary legislation. Parliament now took a more active interest in Indian affairs than before, but the people of India had no opportunity of making known their opinions, views and requirements The Indian Bills introduced in Parliament were not published in the *Gazette of India* for general information, and no time was allowed to the Indian public for the discussion of these measures. Two important Bills were introduced in Parliament this year, one referring to pensions to Members of the Indian Council, and the other to the powers of the Indian Legislative Councils. The first has been passed into law, and the second would probably be passed shortly. It was worthy of consideration as to whether some means could not be devised by which an opportunity might be given to the Indian public to study Indian Bills introduced into Parliament before enactment into law.

Resolved that the subject be referred to the Committee for consideration.

Babu Jadulal Mullick then addressed the meeting to the following effect:

GENTLEMEN.—Although much has been done by this Association and other public bodies to enter their protests against the passing of the consolidated Calcutta Municipal Bill still there remains the last remedy to appeal to which his Lordship the Secretary of State for India with a humble prayer asking him to veto the Act, Whatever might be the result of such a representation, there would be one consolation that we have done our duty. I will not dwell on this further, but would submit for the consideration of the committee the advisability of adopting necessary steps in the direction indicated, I would now draw your attention to another equally important subject affecting the liberties and previleges of the citizens of this metropolis, which they have enjoyed from the very commencement of British rule in India I need hardly say that I allude to the Presidency Magistrates' Bill now before the Imperial Council. I believe there is but one opinion amongst all sections of the Calcutta community. But this Bill if passed into law would deprive the residents of Presidency Towns of one of their cherished previleges, that of being tried by their own peers in the majority of criminal cases. The proposed Bill would in some cases place them in a worse position than the people in the mofusil were in under the Criminal procedure code. With the growth of British rule in India the people of India have naturally enough acquired a longing for constitutional privileges, and it was to be regretted that our enlightened Government shou'd show any disposition to repress this legitimate and laudable aspiration. What would be more mortifying to us than to think that after a century and a quater's rule the Government should consider us unworthy of the previleges which we have hitherto enjoyed. The Bill proposed to quadruple the summary jurisdiction of the Presidency Magistrates. It would have been less objectionable if the jurisdiction had been increased to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment and 500 Rs. fine with an appeal from a sentence of 3 months rigorous impresonment and 200 Rs. fine. The plea set-fourth for the introduction of this measure is to reduce the work of the High Court Judges, but is that a sufficient ground to deprive the people of what is considered the palladium of their liberty. The Bill allows appeal from a sentence awarding more than one year imprisonment and 500 Rs. fine and even in that respect certain injurious restrictions are imposed. The procedure before the magistrates would be summary, and although the High Court would try on record the evidence would not be recorded in the regular way. Then a prisoner must remain in jail for eight days, though he might afterwards be pronounced innocent, if he should make an application to the High Court as a Court of Revision against the sentence of the magistrate. The appeal from an acquittal was also open to serious objections. The Bill was thus highly objectionable, and the Committee I hope will take early steps to memorialize against it.

Dr. Rajendrala Mitra said that although it was his lot to live outside the Maharattha ditches and he was therefore subject to a much more rigorous Criminal Procedure, still he fully sympathized with his friend who last spoke. Whatever tended to curtail the liberty of the subject was open to serious objections, and as the new bill had a manifest tendency in that direction, it was the duty of this Association to protest against it.. He was a position to inform the meeting that the Bill had occupied a large share of the attention of the Committee. On seeing that the Bill was about to be passed about two months ago the Committee had addressed the Vice-regal Council praying for extension of time, and it was satisfactory to know that the Bill would not be passed until the next Calcutta Session. The Committee had prepared a memorial on the subject which would be shortly dispatched to Simla.

Before the meeting closed Babu Oodoy Chand Dutt said that he wished to offer a few remarks with reference to the observations, which had fallen from Dr. Rajendralala Mittra regarding the services rendered to the country by the British Indian Association. He was glad to be able to corroborate his (Dr. Rajendralala's) statements and to testify to the fact that this Association fairly represented the views of the native community in general. It was sometimes insinuated that this Association represented only the interests of the zemindars or landholders and not of the entire community. A reference to the varied character of its proceedings was sufficient to refute this charge; for his part he could say that he had now served more than twenty years in numerous districts in Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and had had the pleasure of coming in contact with persons of all classes and professions, and that everywhere he had found the proceedings of this Association regarded with satisfaction by educated natives, who looked upon the executive committee of this body as their guide and teachers in political matters. He was aware that there were people who pretended to represent the views of the ryots, but he was not conscious of any means of gauging the opinions of ryots on political and legislative matters. Any sound opinion on these subjects it might be easily imagined could be formed only by men, who had intelligence and education enough to understand them, and he believed that the executive committee of the Association correctly represented the views of the educated natives generally, who were able to form an opinion on public questions. The venerable President of this Association was not only regarded as the leader of native society in Calcutta, but also respected as the intellectual leader of educated natives throughout Bengal Behar and Orissa.

Thanks were then voted to the chair and the meeting separated.

SELECTION.

(WE GIVE THE FOLLOWING SPEECH *IN EXTENSO* FROM THE FULL REPORT OF THE NORTHBROOK MEETING.)

Babu RAJENDRALALA MITRA, in moving the second Resolution, said:—

"I beg to propose, as a sequel to the Resolution you have just adopted," that a Statue of the Right Hon'ble Lord Northbrook be erected in the city of Calcutta as a memorial of his Lordship's successful administration of the British Indian Empire." I call this a sequel, as it supplies an omision in the first Resolution. You have resolved to record your high sense of the eminent services of the nobleman; but the Resolution does not indicate where it should be recorded. Surely, it is not to be only on the tablet of your memory, for it is already firmly impressed on our memory, and no Resolution is wanted to place it there. Nor would you think that the proceedings of this meeting published in the daily papers of Calcutta would give it sufficient permanence, for the papers would, most probably, be all gone to the trunk-makers long before the year will be out. No, the best and most appropriate place for the record would be the pedestal of such a statue as would be worthy of the illustrious nobleman you wish to honor, and worthy of the metropolis of British India. (Cheers)

"In days of yore, when society was young and imagination ran ryot, leaving reason behind and uncared-for, the usual plan of recognising greatness was by making goods of national heroes; but, I fancy, the pantheon soon got full, and no new admissions could be permitted: The scheme of bringing down particular persons from that pantheon to do duty on earth was then brought into vogue. This was called incarnation, and between apotheosis and incarnation mankind remained well content for a long period But we live in sober times, and the highest form of memorial that we can tolerate is a statue. This is what we have learnt from the Greeks and the Romans, the two most advanced nations of antiquity. Doubtless, there is the rival scheme of a large memorial building, which has often been resorted to from ancient times; but I must frankly confess that it is not agreeable to me. I have a notion that old Cheops would have been better remembered even in the form of a sphinx than he is under the great Pyramid. Besides, whatever effect it may have had in former times, it has been of late too often resorted to in, what I cannot help describing as a dishonest way, and therefore I dislike it. Some desthetic hobby, or sickly sentimentalism, or other not very lofty motive, suggests a building; but the public will not subscribe for that particular project. The said public will, however, readily open its purse-strings to do honor to great man. A subscription is accordingly raised in his name, and then, in a hole and corner Committee meeting, the money is diverted to the building to which the public would not have paid even a penny. Or, it may be, some officious friends of a man in power wish to make a hero of him; they know that the public will not subscribe for their hero, and so they start a useful public building,—a new wing of a hospital, or a library,—and manage to draw the funds they require and. when the building is ready, they clap on it the name of their hero, and he is immortalised. (laughter.) In either case, the public is sold. whatever the utilitarian Benthamite value of the plan may prove to them. At the best, one does not quite know whether he subscribes for a charity, or a memorial. A plan for a statue is not open to his charge of double-dealing, or uncertainty, and I therefore advocate a statue. It comes forward in all frankness before the public, and the public may subscribe to it or not, just as it likes; and, if the plan is carried out, and a statue is erected, it stands a faithful monument of the feeling of the people. That a statue in the present instance would be agreeable to you all, I have no reason to doubt. The ringing cheers with which you have received the first Resolution assure me that you feel as warmly on the subject as I do (cheers); but, in moving the Resolution for a memorial, I am expected to say a few words in praise of the subject of the memorial, and thence comes my difficulty. Not that I am at all in want of materials; but the time allowed me to deal with them is so exceedingly short. To describe fully the various acts of Lord Northbrook's administration would require as many hours as you will allow me minutes. I am free to admit that Lord Northbrook is no hero in the popular acception of the term. He has conquered no kingdom; he has added no new province to the empire; nor shone foremost at the head of an invincible army. No battle, with its tens of thousands of killed and wounded, proclaims his greatness, nor does the wail of widows and orphans attest his prowess. (Laughter.) Gentlemen, you smile at my idea of prowess being indicated by widows' wail; but the idea is not new. From the days of Agamemnon and Achilles and Alexander to those of Napoleon and the hero of Sedan, it has been always the same; the greater the carnage and the greater the number of widows made, the greater the glory. But he has done what no hero ever did; he has rescued hundreds of thousands from starvation, and large provinces from frightful desolation. (Cheers.) Let those who have witnessed the Orissa famine of 1866, recall to mind the heart-rending scenes of misery and death, which spread everywhere, even to the very heart of this city, and then reflect that, under a crisis of exactly the same kind Northbrook did not allow a single person to die from want of food, and they will realise the great moral victory which that nobleman achieved. (Cheers.) His greatness is not proclaimed by carnage and woe, but by the united voice of whole nation; by happy families rescued from the jaws of death; by peace and plenty over the wide extent of the British Indian Empire. (Cheers.) He has never made his triumphal entry in any Indian town, with hundreds of foemen tied behind his car: but there is not a homestead in all Northern Bengal where the cheerful voice of gratitude and cordial blessings do not await to render him the highest honor which can proceed from the human heart. (Cheers.) In adverting the other day to the success of the British Arms in Abyssinia, an honorable gentleman, whom I see before me, said that, had there been some reverses, some outposts lost, or a regiment or two decimated before the walls of Magdala, it would have greatly heightened the glory of the victory: and, in the same way, I feel almost tempted to wish were that there had been a few thousands killed by starvation in Tirhut, to prove to carpers and Black Pamphleteers the true character of the dire calamity which the humanity, forethought, and noble statesmanship of Lord Northbrook so thoroughly and so completely overcame. As it is, the success of that war of philanthropy against famine was simply perfect, and history cannot afford a parallel to it. (Cheers.) There may have been some little waste here, or slight extravagance there, but I do not care to look at the spots on the sun; it would imply a sadly defective perception of relative proportion.

As a statesman, Lord Northbrook is an advanced Liberal, and every act of his during his four years' administration of this country was characterised by a liberality and breadth of view which claims our highest admiration. In a country Governed by aliens, the extent of taxation is the best index to the feeling of the rulers and the sympathy between them and the ruled; and the first thing Lord Northbrook did on his arrival in this country was to veto the Mufassal Municipal Bill, which then threatened the people with a variety of new and vexatious imposts. To him also belongs the glory of abolishing the income tax, which has created such widespread mischief over the length and breadth of India. The abolition or reduction of duty on many of our articles of export and import also evinces a high sense of equity, justice and fair-play for the commerce of this country. And, while he has thus reduced taxation he has, by judicious administration of the finances of the Empire, maintained the efficiency of every department of Government. He has, besides contributed no less a sum than eleven crores to extraordinary expenses during the period of his reign. This implies a surplus of well nigh two and three-quarter millions on the ordinary transactions of every year. Think of this, and then of the deficits and loans which formed such ever-recurring and salient points of our former budgets, and you will be able to appreciate the true nature of Lord Northbrook's financial administration. (Cheers) Remember, too, that this was effected after making most liberal allotments for extensive public works, which will materially develop the resources of the country. Bear in mind also that this had to be accomplished in the face of a ruinous fall in the value of silver, which is the only medium of exchange in this country. But the greatest difficulty he had to overcome was the unceasing cry of "Give," from that insatiate daughter of the horse-leech, the Public Works Department, and he certainly did not allow the cry to increase. (Cheers and laughter.) Sir, had Lord Northbrook done nothing else besides extricating the state finances from the muddle in which they were, he would have deserved our highest praise. The task was Herculean, and it was performed in a manner that left nothing to be desired.

Lord Northbrook's services to the cause of education were in every way worthy of a British statesman of the highest class, and it touched a most tender chord of sympathy in the heart of my countrymen. His encouragement of art and literature, his urbanity, his freedom from vain ostentation and display, his courtesy, his high sense of justice, without distinction of creed and colour, and his sympathy for the people, were also such as to endear him to one and all. To nothing do the people of his country hold more tenaciously than to that great charter of their liberties the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, and, when Lord Northbrook left England, he pledged himself to carry out the behests of our gracious Sovereign in all their integrity. How well, how faithfully, and how zealously he has kept that promise is patent to all of you. I could, with the garrulity of my age, dwell for hours on these and kindred topics; but I am afraid that those who will follow me will not thank me for so doing. I must, however, refer to one notable instance of his sympathy for my countrymen. I allude to the monument lately erected to the memory of the Native officers and soldiers who fell in the defence of the Lucknow Residency. They were heroes in the highest sence of the word, and displayed an amount of moral superiority, the like of which no band of men in any other part of the world has ever shown. Men, at different times and in various climes, have fought with great devotion for their homes, for their country, and for their religion; but none of these incentives to devotion was at play in the case of the sepoys at Lucknow. Neither nationality nor religion, neither consanguinity nor community of language, neither love nor interest, tied them to their leaders; the only chord between them was a sense of duty; and it was enough to make this noble band hold against every inducement which their brethern, their country, their religion, and their self-interest could prompt. For days, weeks and months, they fought against all and everything that was dear and near to them, and one by one laid down their lives to protect their alien leaders, and all for the sake of that single watchword, "fidelity to salt." Well may Sir George Couper say that "the behaviour of those men was simply without a parallel in the annals of the world." But after the restoration of peace, while questionable claims were largely rewarded, no one ever thought of this noble band of heroes. and for nineteen years this memory was left to the care of oblivion, till the generous instinct of Lord Northbrook rescued it, and defrayed out of his own pocket the cost of a monument to keep it alive, and mark his sense of the glory of devotion. That single act of his ought to endear him to all admirers of moral greatness, and we cannot better testify our respect and esteem for such a man than by dedicating to his memory a statue on which our children's children and future generations may behold the lineaments of a truly good and great man, and learn to appreciate the value of true nobility of heart. (Cheers.)

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